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WORK, NOT DOLE, IS CRY OF IDLE BRITISH MINERS

Help on Commercial Lines Now the Big Problem Before the Nation

LOAN FOR NEW ROADS URGED BY EXPERT

Married Men With Families Prove Main Difficulty in All Plans for Migration

This is the last of a series of articles dealing with distress in the British coal fields, the plight of the miners, and the Government's efforts to provide relief and other employment.

By WALTER MEAKIN
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the beginning of the winter of 1927-28 there was a general realization that the coal field problem demanded exceptional and far-reaching measures. The hope of a full recovery of the lost overseas markets had been found illusory, and at least 200,000 unwanted men were seen to be workless in the mining towns and villages. In these circumstances the Government directed attention to two lines of action—organized emigration to the dominions, and organized transference to other parts of Great Britain where unemployment was less serious.

Investigation of the possibilities of transference was remitted to a small board composed of Sir Warren Fisher, the head of the Treasury; Sir John Cadman, the oil magnate and a former mining engineer, and Sir David Shackleton, a high official at the Ministry of Labor and a former leader of the cotton operatives. After tours in South Wales and Durham, the board reported that large-scale emigration and transference were necessary. It was urged that employers should give preference, wherever possible, to unemployed miners in making new appointments, and that private persons needing gardeners and domestic servants should assist in getting men and girls away from the distressed areas.

Premier's Personal Letter

In support of this appeal the Prime Minister sent out a personal letter to 150,000 employers. Employment exchange officials in the distressed areas were instructed to speed up transfer in every way possible and they were authorized to make monetary grants to enable men to travel to other districts. As experience was gained in this work, the difficulties were seen more clearly. Both local authorities and trade unionists protested that men were being sent into districts in which there were already

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Norwegians Stop Legal Exemption for Drunkards

Criminal Law No Longer to Allow Intoxication as Ground for Acquittal

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—An amendment to the criminal law, whereby drunkenness ceases to be sufficient grounds for acquittal, has passed unanimously both houses of the Storthing. Formerly anyone of whom it could be proved that he was unconscious of his acts, when he committed a crime, must be acquitted.

The new provisions abolish this exemption, but permit punishment to be reduced under "specially mitigating circumstances" if the act "be committed in a state of unconsciousness induced by self-inflicted intoxication," provided, however, the "offender has not brought himself into this condition in order to commit the crime."

The women's newspaper Norges Kuinder, attempted to prevent the passage of this clause, which, however was ultimately accepted by the Lagting (Senate) 21 to 9. The Norges Kuinder declared "never in England, the United States or Italy does the law contain any sort of protection for intoxication. We appeal to the Lagting to blot out the amendment and raise our juridical system to a level with the people's sense of justice." It is believed, however, that public opinion has shown itself sufficiently opposed to protection of intoxication to prevent the mitigating clause being abused.

CAPT. FRIED LEAVES FOR HOME CITY FETE

Capt. George Fried of the S. S. America and Mrs. Fried left Boston this morning for Worcester, the captain's boyhood home, where a program of welcoming events was scheduled.

Captain and Mrs. Fried were guests of the city at a theater party on Wednesday evening. Earlier Captain Fried visited the Burroughs Newsboy Foundation, where he made a short address. Incidentally, the boys pinned on the lapel of his coat a gold medal made by 12 members of the jewelry class.

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World's Fair Resolve Signed by President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
Washington

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has signed the joint resolution for the World's Fair to be held in Chicago in 1933. Large interests are behind the project, and invitations will be sent to all countries of the world to participate. Special attention will be given to exhibits of the new inventions, aviation, radio, and other fields of development.

It has not been decided whether invitations to other nations will be sent out through the State Department or by the committee in charge with Government sanction, but they will be official.

INDUSTRY'S TIDE SETTING SOUTH, OBSERVER FINDS

National Chamber of Commerce Manager Shows Extent of Rapid Growth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The tide of increasing population and industrial growth is setting south, in the opinion of Colvin B. Brown, manager, commercial organization department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Retaining its lead in cotton production, the South is diversifying its crops, developing water power, obtaining new industrial enterprises like textile mills and supplying its own capital to an increasing amount, Mr. Brown states.

This rapid progress is beneficial to the country as a whole, he maintains. It is warranted by the increase in population, and promotes national prosperity by increasing the South's purchasing power for other commodities. No area progresses at the expense of another part, he holds.

"I think no part of the Nation is progressing faster than the southern and southwestern states," said Mr. Brown, whose work takes him into each of the 49 states, on trips that aggregate 50,000 miles annually.

Other Observers Agree

His views are duplicated by other recent observers of the South's development. Southern ports handle a third of the Nation's foreign commerce, while the South produces 58 per cent of the world's raw cotton, has about 57 per cent of the country's active spindles and consumes 65 per cent of the cotton used in American mills.

A phase of the situation remarked by Mr. Brown and others is the large degree of southern capital which is now going into southern enterprises, rather than to outside sections. Southern insurance companies, for instance, show a growth in assets in 10 years of 500 per cent.

Agriculture will continue to be the predominant money-producer, Mr. Brown believes, although present expansion is in the direction of more factories, looking to make the South a more self-sufficient unit.

W. R. Cole, president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, pointed out that if diversification had not previously taken place, the bumper cotton crop of

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Lindbergh, on Time to the Minute at Cristobal, Is the Navy's Guest

Flies Back to Panama to Board Airplane Carrier Saratoga—To Start Return Flight Sunday—May Not Carry Mail—Crowd Greets Him

LOG OF LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT
By the Associated Press

February 4
Departed Miami, Fla., 6:08 a. m., E. S. T.
Arrived Havana, Cuba, 8:21 a. m., E. S. T.
Departed Havana, Cuba, 9:25 a. m., E. S. T.
Arrived Belize, British Honduras, 3:55 p. m., E. S. T.

February 5
Departed Belize, British Honduras, 9:10 a. m., E. S. T.
Arrived Tela, Honduras, 10:43 a. m., E. S. T.
Departed Tela, Honduras, 11:40 a. m., E. S. T.
Arrived Managua, Nicaragua, 3:45 p. m., E. S. T.

February 6
Departed Managua, Nicaragua, 7:25 a. m., E. S. T.
Arrived Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, 9:10 a. m., E. S. T.
Departed Punta Arenas, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T.
Arrived David, Panama, 12:45 p. m., E. S. T.
Left David, 1:10 p. m., E. S. T.
Arrived Colon, 4 p. m., E. S. T.

PANAMA (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh was guest aboard the U. S. S. Saratoga, airplane carrier, as that ship participated in the maneuvers of the Pacific Fleet.

He will return here Friday and prepare for departure Sunday on a return flight to the United States. This will reverse the route of his flight from Miami, Fla., which ended Wednesday at 4 p. m. at Cristobal, on time to the minute.

Colonel Lindbergh's first visit aboard the Saratoga was by special arrangement and in compliance with a desire of naval authorities that he be taken along to give his opinion on a naval air problem. To attend the maneuvers he flew across the isthmus Wednesday night from Cristobal to Panama, where he boarded the Saratoga. Official circles were somewhat uncertain whether he would take mail back with him to the United States.

More than 30,000 letters are ready for the return flight, but advices were received from Ricardo Alfaro, Minister at Washington, that the Post Office Department had informed him it had been planned on this trip to carry mail only from the United States.

It was said the flight from Miami had been only a trial affair and that no arrangements had been made for a return air mail flight in the strict sense of the word, but that such transportation of air mail from Central American countries to the United States would be made possible when the service was arranged on a permanent basis.

Colonel Lindbergh's three-day trip from Miami was completed when he landed at Cristobal after hops which carried him during the day from Managua, Nicaragua. He delivered 350 pounds of mail to the authorities at France Field, and then had his old troubles with cheering crowds repeated. The crowds massed around his plane, and it was only with difficulty he was able to make his way among them.

He reported excellent weather and flying conditions on the trip Wednesday. Stops were made at Punta Arenas, Costa Rica, David (Panama), and Panama City.

Riots Break Out in Ceylon During Tramway Strike

Order Restored After Troops Had Fired on Mob — Dispute Reported Settled

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBO, Ceylon — The strike among the Indian tramway workers here has been followed by widespread rioting, necessitating the calling out of the military. The main streets were filled with excited crowds of coolies and native harbor workers, who stoned the police, burnt some shops, and were ultimately fired upon to restore order after the European officials had read the "riot act." A number of fatalities are reported.

Order has now been restored, but the incident directs serious attention to the trade union movement among the coolies, which has caused a comparatively small wage dispute to assume serious proportions in what is ordinarily a highly peaceful community.

In the end, the strike leaders endeavored to co-operate with the authorities in restoring order and the original dispute with the tramway authorities is now reported settled.

JUDGE EXPLAINS HOW JUSTICE IS SPEEDED ABROAD

Senate House Committees Hear How England Has Cut Red Tape

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The trial of criminals abroad is quicker and simpler than in the United States; there is less red tape; less wandering from the subject; less appeal to the emotions. These facts are embodied in a report made to the Department of Justice and in turn transmitted directly to members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees, who have previously been urged to look into the matter of slow and cumbersome trials in the United States.

Edward J. Henning, judge of the District Court for the Southern District of California, is the author of the report, in which the judicial procedure of various European countries and particularly England, is compared with that in the United States. Such a comparison of procedure with England, he reports, is "generally to our disadvantage. In the last quarter century England has reformed its judicial procedure, cutting out technicalities, and red tape, while on the other hand the United States still retains methods that have long since gone out of date.

In producing these reforms in England, Judge Henning says, the laymen were the ones who brought it about against the efforts of the bar, "who generally opposed this reform."

The reform has "liberalized and modernized to a great extent criminal trials in the courts of the first instance in England," he said.

"A trial in the English courts is a much simpler proceeding than in our courts," Judge Henning proceeds. "Objections to the receipt of testimony are rare." At another point he states, "the American visitor, familiar with American court practice, is usually astounded when he observes a jury trial in that country, particularly in the matter of summing up the case to the jury.

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Reichstag Votes to Ratify Pact

Rumania to Sign Soviets' Protocol for Enforcement of Kellogg Treaty

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichstag has adopted a bill ratifying Germany's signing of the Kellogg Pact for renunciation of war. The vote was 287 to 127.

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government has officially instructed Carol Davilla, Minister in Warsaw, to proceed to Moscow to sign the Soviet protocol for immediate enforcement of the Kellogg pact between Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and the Soviet Union. It is declared officially that Rumania's step is the result of assurances that the Soviets agree, in compliance with the joint request of Poland and Rumania to make the protocol include non-recourse to armed methods in the settlement of disputes such as that of Bessarabia and an explicit declaration that the interpretation of the pact should conform to the intentions of the originators, Frank B. Kellogg and Aristide Briand.

Piano Factory and Skyscrapers to Work for Butler University

Trustees of Jordan Foundation Will Also Direct Print Shop and Teachers' Agency—Reinvestments to Bring Total Fund Up to $5,000,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—A piano factory, a teachers' employment agency and a couple of tall Chicago apartment buildings have been ordered to go to work for Butler University of Indianapolis that it may more effectively teach "the finer things of life."

Novel provisions in the new Jordan Foundation, established with a $2,000,000 fund by Arthur Jordan, manufacturer and philanthropist of this city, are responsible.

By its terms, music and art are to thrive on the profits of the piano factory and a retail piano store. Literature is to be supported by a Chicago teachers' agency. The natural sciences will look to the skyscraper apartments for their new income. Even charitable institutions and religion are to share in this business philanthropy. Their breadwinner is a print shop.

As a result of this plan, the trustees of the foundation find themselves head over heels in business. They are virtually managing directors for a number of going industries, businesses and real estate properties. One of their jobs is to reinvest from 10 to 50 per cent of the annual income from the properties until they increase the foundation's assets to $5,000,000.

Fortunately the trustees represent a wide variety of business and professional activities. The seven board members include a banker, a lawyer, a former newspaper manager, a business man, an engineer, an architect, and a manufacturer.

The donor, with business foresight, has made provision for the time when the foundation shall have brought in the extra $3,000,000. When that time comes, the piano factory, the printing shop and the apartment buildings can go right on earning money if they are so inclined.

For if Butler University has all the cash it needs, and if other Indianapolis institutions which Mr. Jordan has already helped are also amply supplied, then the trustees can look about the country for other fields to benefit. There are no geographic boundaries to the Jordan Foundation.

A Sweeping Change In School Textbooks

ONE of the most extensive educational experiments is now nearing completion at Columbia University. It consists of a new set of books representing a molding of many subjects now taught into one course. Read about it

Tomorrow on the EDUCATIONAL PAGE

HOUSE SENDS CRUISER BILL TO PRESIDENT

Approves Senate Changes —Clause Hinging on Disarmament Is Defeated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The naval construction program calling for 15 cruisers and one airplane carrier was sent to President Coolidge Feb. 7 with the House's approval of Senate amendments.

The amendments were accepted after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to revise the measure to give the president authority to suspend building of the cruisers if an agreement should be reached for a further limitation of armament.

George Huddleston (D.), Representative from Alabama, proposed the change, but Chairman Britten of the House Naval Affairs Committee, refused to yield him the floor to permit the amendment to be offered.

Britain Declared Ready to Enter Conference on Codification of Sea Law

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great Britain will accept an invitation to enter a conference on the subject of the codification of maritime law, should such be forthcoming as the result of the amendment in the cruiser bill adopted by the United States Senate. The Christian Science Monitor representative learns upon inquiry in Downing Street.

It was stated that official circles always have been anxious to proceed to codification of any parts of international law which are sufficiently developed, as may be accomplished even by the conference now actually in session at Geneva on questions of nationality, territorial waters and diplomatic immunity.

It always has been recognized here that sooner or later the question of the freedom of the seas would have to be similarly threshed out as it could not be left in the unsatisfactory condition disclosed by the divergence of opinion shown over President Wilson's Fourteen Points and the reply of the allied powers at the close of the World War.

It is held, however, that the situation was radically changed by Article XVI of the League of Nations Covenant by which members of the League undertake to sever relations with any Covenant-breaking state, though not necessarily to the extent of declaring war.

This commitment, in the opinion of the British Government's advisers, radically alters the whole conception of neutrality. The situation is further complicated by the Kellogg Pact, for it is felt that if one of the signatories of it breaks its word and engages in offensive war none of the other signatories will be able to take any notice whatsoever.

However much they might differ in methods of showing displeasure it is believed that none would any longer want to interfere with the actions of other signatories trying to bring the offender to book.

It is admitted, however, that the whole question bristles with difficulties and the most careful diplomatic preparation is necessary before a conference could meet with any real prospect of success.

Japanese Naval Man Sees No Cause for "Suspicion"

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Takeshita Takarabe, twice Minister of the Navy and one of the most influential men in Japanese naval and military circles, in a statement to The Christian

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Canada's Rise in Responsibility Traced at Opening of Parliament

VISCOUNT WILLINGDON

Governor-General Willingdon Rides in Open Sleigh in Mode of Earlier Predecessors—Government Has Comfortable Working Majority

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—With traditional pomp and ceremony, heightened this year by Viscount Willingdon, the Governor-General, abandoning the impersonal limousine for the horses and open sleigh of his earlier predecessors, the Canadian Parliament threw open its doors Feb. 6 for the third session of the sixteenth Parliament.

The speech from the throne, indicating government legislation and expressing deep appreciation for the country's marked progress along all lines of endeavor, nationally and internationally, was delivered in both English and French before the assembled members of both houses.

While the Government, secure in its numerical strength, seems inclined to rest on its laurels so far as new legislation of a radical nature is concerned, there are the usual number of bills and resolutions pertaining to ratification of treaties, bank mergers, by-elections, branch railway lines, the Grain Act, and the tariff, which are sure to entail lively discussion.

Such major issues as the St. Lawrence deep waterway project, return of their natural resources to the western provinces, and the suppression of rum smuggling along the international border, can scarcely be kept out of the debates.

The country's rise toward complete autonomy within the last decade is the outstanding event of its recent history. With its own ministers in Washington, Paris and Tokyo for direct transaction of business, with a British High Comissioner located in Ottawa, and with a seat on the Council of the League of Nations the Dominion is making its influence felt in world affairs as never before.

The wisdom of the Dominion's assumption of responsibility is regarded as particularly manifest where the United States is concerned. Through the International Joint Waterways Commission, the interchange of diplomatic representatives and visiting delegations such delicate matters as radio control of the air channels, liquor exportation and smuggling, diversion of water from the Great Lakes, and division of water power are being adjusted.

ENGLAND JOINS UNITED STATES IN STOCK CURB

Bank of England Raises Rediscount Rate to Check Outflow of Gold

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Although the Federal Reserve System is prepared to go the limit in checking stock market speculation, it was stated on highest Treasury authority that the operations of the member banks are not sufficient, in themselves, to bring the situation under control.

The statement from the Treasury followed on the heels of an official order issued to member banks by the Federal Reserve Board that every method at command should be used to curb speculation, which has been mounting for a year. The order uses the sharpest language yet employed on the subject, directing banks "to restrain the use, either directly or indirectly, of the Federal Reserve credit facilities in aid of the growth of speculative credit."

Meanwhile, the presence in Washington of Montagu Norman, head of the Bank of England, who had conferences with high Treasury officials immediately prior to the Reserve Board's drastic order to curb speculation, emphasized the international aspect of the situation.

Simultaneously, word came from London that the Bank of England had increased its rediscount rate 1

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Way Sought to Save Wage Earner From Grasp of Avid Collectors

Massachusetts Man Proposes That Assignments of Pay for Installment Payments Shall Be Concurred In by Employer

Charging that unscrupulous installment dealers are mulcting many wage-earners in Massachusetts of their means, Charles H. Adams, chairman of the State Commission on Necessaries of Life, said at a Legislative hearing that he believes the situation can be remedied by an amendment of the law to provide that an assignment of wages shall not become valid unless accepted by the employer of the person affected.

Under present conditions, as described by Mr. Adams, a workingman goes to an installment house, is met at the door by a "high pressure" salesman, buys merchandise and in the course of the purchase assigns his wages in payment.

"These assignments are usually made in haste," Mr. Adams said, "the purchasers frequently believing that they are merely signing for the delivery of goods. They are often signed by persons misled by the verbal statements of the salesman and the agreement is frequently printed in such small type as to require a magnifying glass to read it.

"Whenever a notice of an assignment involving an employee is served upon an employer many employers promptly discharge the employee without even investigating the circumstances connected wiht the case. They naturally resent being compelled, without previous knowledge or consent, to assume the role of a bill collector.

"The installment house or other agency holding the assignment knows its value. It is not only good security but is a club over the head of the man who gave it. And employees will submit to unreasonable terms, to unfair treatment, and to additional costs because of the attitude of their employer if a notice of the wage assignment is served on him. Consequently, the family in such a predicament pays excessive and exorbitant charges for credit, out of all reason to the actual costs of this service."

Colored Lights Register Votes in Virginia House of Deputies

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—The mere pressing of a button, rather than uplifted hand or a shouted "aye" or "nay," now registers the voter's intention in Virginia's House of Delegates, and red and green lights blazing from the wall near the Speaker's desk instantly tell in which direction political traffic is moving.

This innovation, in a building whose historic corridors once sounded to the tread of Washington and Jefferson, has been found to augment, rather than detract from, the staid atmosphere of the place, for there is no need for movement or sound in taking the votes and the quietly flashing lights seem to add to the serenity of the venerable hall.

The buttons which the delegates press in voting electrically are placed on their desks in the large chamber devoted to the House of Delegates and, as one delegate amusingly remarked, the only disadvantage connected with the system is when some absent-minded member, intent upon the measure under discussion, puts his finger forward, without looking, to press the button, and instead puts it into the inkwell, located beside the button on each desk.

The chamber of the House of Delegates of Virginia is handsomely furnished and like all old-time building has high ceilings, high windows with large glass panes. There is also large and elaborate chandeliers. On each side of the speaker's desk, on long panels the names of the delegates are placed. Electrical attachments, running from the lights, follow these names to the desk of the delegates and as the vote is called for and the delegates touch the buttons a great array of colored lights springs into view, the green lights indicating an affirmative vote and the red negative. This system is especially valued for its rapidity, in that it prevents any blocking of bills, and in that it shows clearly the position of each delegate on every measure.

ITALY ACCEPTS CANON LAW IN PACT WITH POPE

Vatican Wins Added Prestige in Treaty to Be Signed at Early Date

NEW AGREEMENT IS ANNOUNCED BY PIUS

Right to Erect Railway Station and Have Postal System to Be Accorded Papacy

ROME (AP)—Official announcement of an agreement between the Holy See and the Italian State was made on Feb. 7 by Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, before the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican.

The communication simply informed them that a twofold treaty had been concluded with the Italian Government, one part dealing with conciliation between church and state and the other part composed of three sections containing a concordat regulating the future relations between the Holy See and the Italian Kingdom.

He added that the twofold treaty was substantially finished with the exception of minor details still under consideration, which will be settled definitely in a few days.

Pope Pius XI also informed all nuncios, internuncios and apostolic delegates that complete agreement had been reached with the Italian Government.

Terms of Settlement

The treaty settling the Roman question will be signed on Sunday at the Lateran Palace. Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, will represent the Pope. The Premier, Benito Mussolini, will sign on behalf of King Victor Emmanuel. The treaty will form the first part of a concordat regulating all future relations between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy.

The terms of the settlement provide for only a very small rectification of the present boundaries of the Apostolic palaces. The Pope has refused any enlargement of his territory to include the Villa Doria.

The new Papal State will include a plot of ground on the southeastern side of the Vatican as far as the colonnade of St. Peter. St. Peter's Square and both colonnades will be given to the Holy See, but the Italian Government will be intrusted with their upkeep. The Vatican has the right to ask that St. Peter's Square be closed to the public whenever it so desires.

New Rights for Papacy

The official name of the new papal territory will be the "Vatican City" or "The Vatican State." The Pope will have the right to erect his own railway station, telegraph, telephone, postal and wireless stations. He will be entitled to have an aviation field and will enjoy the right to coin money, issue bank notes, print postage stamps and exercise other official prerogatives.

In addition to the Vatican, St. John Lateran, the Cancelleria Palace and the papal villa at Castel Gandolfo, which already enjoy extra-territoriality, the Italian Government will grant special privileges and immunities to the Basilica of St. Paul, various papal buildings and churches in Rome, the Basilica Loreto near Ancona, that of St. Anthony at Padua and to the Basilica of St. Francis at Assisi.

The treaty provides that all crimes committed on Vatican territory will be judged by the Italian courts according to Italian laws.

State Accepts Canon Law

In consideration of the Pope's renunciation of any important enlargement in his territory, the Italian Government authorized an increase in the amount of the indemnity paid to the Holy See to 2,000,000,000 lire (about $105,000,000). Half of this amount will be paid immediately in cash or bonds of the Italian Govern-

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Jugoslavia Opens Bulgar Boundary

New Government Takes an Important Step Toward Accord in Balkans

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—Opening on Feb. 7 of the Bulgar-Jugoslav boundary which the Jugoslav Government closed 15 months ago because of Macedonian revolutionary activities, is regarded here as an important step toward betterment of international relations in the Balkans and as proof of Jugoslavia's desire to work for closer relations with Bulgaria.

The fact that Bulgarians up until now could not enter Jugoslavia hindered all Bulgarian societies working for better relations with the Serbians.

In the immediate future, also, at the initiative of the Belgrade Government, a method is to be worked out for friendly solution of all present boundary misunderstandings. This is the first important decision of an international character taken by the new Jugoslav Government and appears to show that Zhivkovitch wishes to work for better relations with neighboring countries.

HIGHER DUTIES ON WOOL ASKED BY ASSOCIATION

Spokesman Likens Situation to That Existing in the Textile Industry

WASHINGTON (AP) — Declaring conditions in the wool manufacturing industry are similar to those in the cotton textile business, Nathaniel Stevens, vice-president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, advocated additional tariff protection for high grade woolen yarns and fabrics.

Mr. Stevens told the House Ways and Means Committee on resumption of hearings on wool rates that, based on the present raw wool duty, low grade woolen manufactured products have sufficient protection, but that some of the finer yarns and fabrics needed slightly higher duties because of the relatively large labor costs. A large percentage of the looms of the industry, he said, have suffered from importations of mixed goods.

The only rate the witness suggested was an increase to 10 per cent in the differential between woolen fabrics and finished garments. Mr. Stevens said that since the Payne-Aldrich Law, the hourly wage in the industry had advanced more than 200 per cent, and working hours had decreased approximately 20 per cent.

The manufacturers, he added, were in harmony with the wool growers that there be a differential between higher and low-grade raw wool, both of which now come in at 31 cents a pound on clean content, but if the rates are raised on the higher grades additional compensatory duties would be required by manufacturers.

He placed the net profits in 1926 in the textile end of the trade at 1.31 per cent and for all wool manufactures at 6.08 per cent.

HATPIN LAW UPHELD

A statute prohibiting the wearing of hatpins which protrude more than one-half inch and another designating common pipers and fiddlers as vagrants must remain on the books of Massachusetts, the State Senate has determined. Bills to repeal these and two other laws said to be obsolete were reported adversely by the Judiciary Committee, and the report was accepted.

Ground Is Broken for Sanatorium on Pacific Coast

Christian Science Benevolent Association Sees Work Begun in San Francisco

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO — Ground has just been broken for the erection of the sanatorium of The Christian Science Benevolent Association for the Pacific coast, in the Arden Wood section of this city, while in and about the 18-acre tract on which the building will stand there are further evidences of activity.

Three steam shovels are now engaged in the work of grading and excavating; men are cutting many of the eucalyptus trees which grow on and about the building site; Fifteenth Avenue, one of the highways passing near Arden Wood, has just been newly paved, and a movement is afoot to change the 19 per cent grade of Wawona Street, by which approach is made to the sanatorium, to one of 8 per cent.

Dirt and rock from the building excavation will be used in this work of grading as well as in leveling up the grounds adjoining Wawona Street.

The building is to be erected in a sequestered portion of the tract, almost hidden by the profusion of eucalyptus trees that grow about it, isolated on one side by a ravine and shielded on another by wooded rising ground, on the south and east slopes of which its upper stories will command a view of the best residential sections of the city.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Dinner in celebration of one hundred and seventy-seventh anniversary of Dickens, auspices Boston Branch, Dickens Fellowship, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

"Gilbert Stuart's Place in American Art," talk by Martha A. S. Shannon, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8.

Boston City Club: talk by Raymond L. Ditmars on "Animal Friends and Foes," clubhouse, 8.

Appalachian Mountain Club: supper policy meeting, Twentieth Century Club, supper 6, meeting 7:30.

Public lecture in series auspices Lowell Institute by Chester N. Greenough, Ph.D., Professor of English in Harvard University, Huntington Hall, 5 p. m.

Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue Branch; Pals Club, Young Men's Club Room, 7; Fencing Club, Fencing Room, 7:30; Young Men's Citizenship Forum, Parlors, 8:30.

Annual Ladies' Night and Banquet, Boston Fish Bureau and Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Hotel Statler, 7.

New England Motor Boat and Engine Show, Mechanics Building, day and evening through week.

Dinner, Boston Wool Trade, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Meeting, New England Ladies' Hairdressers' Association, Copley-Plaza, 8.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Rosenkavaller," 8.

Sanders Theater, Cambridge—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8.

Boston Opera House—"Otello," 8.

Theaters

Copley—"The Whispering Gallery, 8:30.

Colonial—"Billie," 8:15.

Hollis—"The High Road," 8:15.

Tremont—"The Vagabond King," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

New England Motor Boat and Engine Show, Mechanics Building, day and evening, through week.

Harvard University: Harvard Philosophical Club, discussion meeting, Emerson 23, 4; Faculty of Theological School, meeting in Faculty Room, Andover Hall, 3:30.

University Club; lecture in series by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery, club house, 11 a. m.

Meeting, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club; talk by Mrs. James Frederick Hopkins on "Red Letter Days With European Craftsmen," Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

New England Conservatory of Music; Miss Edith Mason, guest singer at orchestra rehearsal, Jordan Hall, 11:15 a. m.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

Exhibitions

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaicaway—Open daily 9 to 5. Sundays 1:30 to 5. Free docent service. Drawings by Mexican school children. Latin-American articles and reference material. Ethnological collection from the Philippines. Extensive bird collection.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily 10 to 4, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance through galleries on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibit of old books. New decorative arts wing.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; old master drawings. Loan exhibition of Italian seventeenth and eighteenth century paintings.

Boston Art Club—Exhibit from Grand Central Galleries, New York.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pictures by children of the Park School. Boston Water Color Society Show.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Paintings and sculpture of Seven Women Artists Group; etchings by Charles Emile Heil.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Atherton Furlong and etchings by Alfred Hutty.

Copley Galleries, 103 Newbury Street—Paintings by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Water colors by Harold B. Warren.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Miniatures by members.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Prints by T. Shotter Boys, Henri B. Monnier and Delarve.

The Little Studio, 171 Newbury Street—Flower paintings by Nan Waston; prints and drawings by Glenn Coleman, Pamela Blanca and others.

Grace Horne Galleries, Trinity Court, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Landscapes and paintings of flowers by Vera Stevens. Water colors by Thomas Hall and Francisco Franco.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Block prints by Stanley Scott.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings by Anthony Thieme.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Gerrit A. Beneker.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Friday; fresh west and northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 30.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy; slightly colder tonight and Friday; fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight; slightly colder in New Hampshire and southwestern Maine; Friday partly cloudy and slightly colder; strong east winds this afternoon, shifting to west and northwest tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	36	Memphis	34
Atlantic City	40	Montreal	30
Boston	40	Nantucket	44
Buffalo	32	New Orleans	48
Calgary	8	New York	40
Charleston	42	Philadelphia	40
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	34
Denver	-8	Portland, Me.	28
Des Moines	6	Portland, Ore.	18
Eastport	32	San Francisco	36
Galveston	46	St. Louis	28
Hatteras	44	St. Paul	6
Helena	-18	Seattle	20
Jacksonville	44	Tampa	58
Kansas City	10	Washington	40
Los Angeles	42		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:12 p.m.; Friday, 10:19 a.m.
Height of tides, 7.5 feet, 9.0 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:35 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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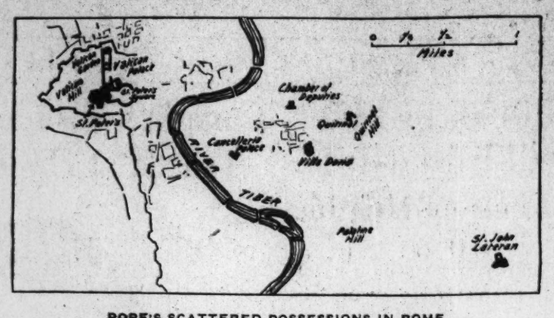

POPE'S SCATTERED POSSESSIONS IN ROME

In Top Left Hand Corner Are Seen the Vatican Palace and Gardens With St. Peter's and St. Peter's Square, Which Comprise the Main Part of the Newly Formed State. Across the River Tiber Are the Cancellaria Palace and (to the Right) the Church of St. John Lateran, Which Already Enjoy Extra-territoriality. An Important Papal Possession, Not Included in the Map, Is the Villa at Castel Gandolfo, Some 13 Miles Southeast of Rome.

Italy Accepts Canon Law in Pact With Pope

(Continued from Page 1)

ment. The other half will be paid in yearly installments plus interest.

The treaty is considered by many as of less importance than the concordat of which it forms only the first part. The remainder of the concordat is composed of three sections.

The concordat implies the acceptance of the canon law by the Italian Government. The latter binds itself to secure the enforcement of canon law throughout the country, a totally new experiment in any modern state. It is on this experiment that the chief interest of persons outside of Italy may be focused. It is regarded in Vatican circles as a notable victory.

Triumph for Vatican

During the entire period of the Vatican temporal power, 1,116 years, the popes have tried to have canon law accepted by the governments which ruled Italy. They encountered strong resistance on the part of various princes who were supported by German or French emperors in their effort to free themselves from any interference by the church which limited their sovereignty.

The collapse of temporal power in 1870 marked a defeat for the church. Following that event Italy was ruled for more than half a century by civil law.

The acceptance of canon law by Italy is therefore regarded by the Vatican as a triumph. A noted theologian said concerning the agreement: "It is not a question of temporal power but a question of spiritual and religious principles for which the Holy See will continue its unrelenting struggle."

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP EL PLAN DEFENDED

Arguments in favor of public ownership of the Boston Elevated street railway system were placed before the Metropolitan Affairs Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature by James J. Twohig, Representative from South Boston, at a hearing on the Bacon-Harriman bill for a $50,000,000 transit construction program and 10-year extension of public control.

Mr. Twohig said that public ownership would eliminate $24,000,000 of stock carrying guaranteed dividends, and that with this saving the development of the transit system could be paid for without raising taxes or levying taxes on a metropolitan transit district. He said not all the extensions proposed in the Bacon-Harriman bill are necessary and charged some were included merely to obtain votes.

PROGRESSIVES OPPOSE WALSH ON OIL REPORT

Join Regulars in Defeating Plan to Censure Salt Creek Leasing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The report on the Salt Creek oil leases that Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, attempted to have approved by the Senate Public Lands Committee, has brought to a head a long-standing disagreement between him and his Republican progressive colleagues over what they charge is his partisanship in the matter.

Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, progressive chairman of the committee, who voted with the regular Republican members in opposition to the Walsh report, has placed the matter before the progressive group of the Senate and they have approved his course.

Norris Backs Nye

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, leader of the Progressives and author of the resolution directing the Salt Creek inquiry, is in full accord with Mr. Nye, and will take the floor in his defense should Mr. Walsh bring his report before the Senate as he announced he would do.

Mr. Walsh's report severely condemned the Departments of Interior and Justice for what he declared was their negligence and carelessness in handling the matter of a renewal of the leases. He was particularly emphatic in his language about Dr. Hubert Work, former Secretary of the Interior, who approved the renewal. Dr. Work is now chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Nye and the progressives assert that they do not excuse Dr. Work's attitude on the matter; but they emphatically deny that the Attorney-General's Department did not do its duty promptly and satisfactorily.

Department Co-operated

According to Mr. Nye, he received full co-operation from the department, and if it is subject to the criticism of delay that Mr. Walsh makes against it, that he, too, is culpable, as he was in full accord with its procedure.

Mr. Walsh's report was voted down on strictly party lines, the seven Republican members opposing it, while the six Democratic members approved.

Mr. Norris asserts that when he offered his resolution he had in mind not only an inquiry into the lease renewal, but the origin of the whole transaction. This would have taken the committee into the Wilson Administration. The Democratic members of the committee have resisted and prevented such an exhaustive inquiry being made, Republicans declare.

Women and Girls Outnumber Men in Tourist Ships

Increased Demand for Rooms With Bath Noted by Cunard Line

Women and girls on educational tours comprise the majority of transatlantic travelers, according to Charles C. Dasey, passenger manager of the Cunard Line at Boston.

Accommodations on ocean liners for sailings next summer have already been booked to a great extent, reflecting the growing custom to arrange for passage to Europe many months ahead of time. Another modern trend is the increasing demand for rooms with bath.

Cabin travel has grown considerably in the last two years and several ships have been converted to provide this type of accommodation exclusively.

Another popular accommodation with ocean travelers is the tourist third cabin which has been sold to the capacity of the ship.

Midnight sailings from New York have found what appears to be a permanent place in the schedule of the big transatlantic liners as the passenger may spend a day in New York and attend a theater before embarking. The midnight sailings also allow plenty of time for farewell parties.

MAINE SAFETY BOARD NAMED BY GOVERNOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The first step toward organizing the State of Maine for safety in industry, in home, school, and on the street and highway has been taken by Gov. William T. Gardiner in appointing what is to be officially known as the "Governor's Safety Committee for the State of Maine."

The committee consists of 13 members with Charles O. Beals of Augusta, State labor commissioner, as chairman, and Frank E. Ballantyne of Portland, manager of the Maine Automobile Association, as secretary.

ELECTRIC RATES STAND

The Cambridge Electric Light Company has given up its attempt to overthrow the order of the State Department of Public Utilities for a rate reduction, and the rates of 5½ cents instead of 8 cents per kilowatt hour, which have been in effect for nearly a year by order of the utilities commission, will be permanently adopted. Petitions were presented by the company to the Federal District Court claiming that they, as well as other companies, were against the policy of basing rates on a company's capitalization. Figures show that the rates will save customers $318,805 annually.

DAYLIGHT SAVING DEFEATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—The House of Representatives went through its customary biennial procedure of refusing to pass a bill which would legalize daylight saving time in this State. It also rejected a measure which would forbid state officials from tipping at the expense of the State.

JANUARY DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

Dividend payments in January totaled $246,781,436 compared with $198,507,930 in January, 1928. December payments, usually larger than in January, were $408,006,109.

FRIENDS REPORT HOOVER AGAINST BIG TARIFF RISE

General Welfare and World Amity Said to Be Chief Considerations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Republican leaders of Congress, in full accord with the views of President-elect Hoover on the subject, are determined to restrict the tariff legislation which is to be enacted at the forthcoming special session to an adjustment of a limited group of schedules.

They are unanimous in their opposition to a sweeping revision of the entire tariff act, as is being demanded by numerous industrial and commercial interests. Their policy is known to meet with the full approval of Mr. Hoover, with whom these leaders thoroughly discussed the matter while he was in the capital following his return from his Latin-American good will tour.

According to authoritative sources close to the President-elect, he is said to hold the view that general upward revision is neither needed nor desirable at this time. Mr. Hoover, it was declared, favors primarily a readjustment of the rates on agricultural items and such improvements on other schedules as are necessary to meet conditions arising from new inventions and other economic developments.

Takes World View

International relations and conditions, it was stated, are also held by Mr. Hoover as making it undesirable to put through any sweeping rewriting of the tariff law. He is reported to be particularly desirous of keeping tariff legislation from disrupting the cordial relations with Latin-American countries resulting from his recent good-will mission.

Mr. Hoover is a strong believer in complete tariff protection, but unreasonable demands will get no sympathy from him. World trade and exchange is so interwound, according to Mr. Hoover, that excessive tariffs can be a detriment instead of a protection. He believes the best protection to American industry and commerce is protection which protects all and not just a few to the disadvantage of the general welfare.

The House Ways and Means Committee, which has been holding hearings on the tariff bill for more than a month, will close its general sittings Feb. 25, and turn to sub-committee consideration of specific rates. Schedules of these items will be gone over by these sub-groups with experts of the Tariff Commission, Commerce Department and other government agencies and any other authorities or individuals they care to hear.

They will then report their recommendations to the full committee, at which consideration the Democrats will be given their first opportunity to act on the rates. The committee will vote on the reported revised schedules and its decision will be incorporated in a bill which will be sent to the House for debate, amendment and enactment.

Southern Demands

Not the least interesting feature of the tariff issue is the strength of demands from southern Democratic representatives for increased schedules. Among the most ardent petitioners for higher duties have been Democratic members and southern business men. The tremendous industrial expansion of the section in recent years has changed its whole outlook on the tariff question and many Democratic leaders have materially changed their position with regard to the tariff.

It is more than likely that in addition to revision of rates there will be some important changes in the tariff organization. Mr. Hoover is authoritatively known to favor improving the effectiveness of the Federal Tariff Commission; and John Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority floor leader, and the progressives in the Senate have specific proposals to make relating to the tariff commission. Mr. Garner would have the executive personnel of the commission appointed by the Speaker of the House rather than the President, as the law now provides.

The most persistent application before the Ways and Means Committee for increased duties has been agriculture. Through numerous farm organizations, the agricultural industry has made a determined and insistent demand for considerable upward revisions. The farmers do not oppose increased schedules for manufactured products, but are emphatic and specific in their demands for what they maintain is adequate protection for their interests.

Fund for Defense of Public Advised

Utilities Have Lawyers, State Has None, Says New Hampshire Board

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONCORD, N. H.—In an effort to protect the public in litigation between the State and public utility companies, the New Hampshire Public Service Commission appeared before the Legislature to plead for bills which would enlarge the commission's powers and provide it with funds for the employment of expert legal counsel.

The commission caused a stir when Commissioner Mayland Morse challenged the right of two members of the House to serve on the judiciary committee because they were lawyers whose firms were registered with the Secretary of State as paid lobbyists of public utility companies. When the two members had withdrawn, Mr. Morse pointed out three cases in which the utility companies had appeared with expert counsel, but the public had no defender at all.

"We ask a square deal for the citizens of New Hampshire," said Mr. Morse, "because as a commission we are only empowered to make decisions according to the evidence presented. Utility companies go to great pains to get evidence and have it presented favoring their cause, but the public is often without representation because we lack the funds and the power to hire legal experts."

ARMISTICE BILL WINS STEP

A bill to require observance of Armistice Day by the closing of stores the same as on Sunday was reinstated on the Massachusetts Legislature's calender when the House of Representatives voted 104 to 100 to substitute it for an adverse committee report after the Senate had accepted the report.

Judge Explains How Justice Is Speeded Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

The English lawyer is concise and precise in his argument to the jury and never gets away from the evidence."

The relative importance of judge and lawyer is reversed in English courts, as contrasted with American courts, Judge Henning says. Not only do European judges have an unlimited tenure of office, but they are not held in check by restrictions imposed on American magistrates.

"The most striking thing I observed in all the countries I visited is the commanding position of the judge and the rather unimportant position of the lawyer while a court is in session," Judge Henning says. "The outstanding address to the jury is made by the judge. He sums up the evidence, suggests helpful details to the jury as to how to go at the consideration of evidence, and indicates what to him seems the crux of the case, and what the evidence seems to indicate in that regard.

"He carefully advises the jury, however, that they are the sole judges of the facts."

Judge Henning indicates other advantages of European procedural methods over American, most of which have already been stressed in the United States. The matters are placed before the Senate and House committees on judiciary by action of the Department of Justice which transmits the report direct to each member and also makes it public.

It is understood similar releases may be made in future. In some quarters significance is seen in the action, for although officials state that no change in policy is involved there has long been pressure on the department to take the lead in legal reform along the very lines mentioned by Judge Henning.

LACKAWANNA INCOME LOWER

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western net for year ended Dec. 31 of $13,129,542 equals $7.77 a share (par $50) on 1,688,822 shares, compared with $9.30 in 1927.

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"Agnes" well knew how becoming the Dutch Caps are to lovely faces when she designed the Dutch Bonnet Felt Hat sketched. For our Dutch Sisters over the sea are no more fascinating in their caps of "Dutchland Blue" than the Young Set are in these. They come in felt or felt and straw in combination in colors as gorgeously bright as Dutch tulips. The very hat for Spring for she who is youthfully demure.

SECOND FLOOR—ORIGINAL BUILDING

Lower Rates for "Collect Calls"

We have always handled a good many telephone calls "collect," but at the higher person-to-person rate. Such calls take more time of our operators and longer use of our lines.

Nevertheless, as part of a generally downward revision of our toll rates, we are now prepared, within reasonable limits, to accept station-to-station calls "collect" at the lower station-to-station rate.

Here are the limits. We cannot undertake to reverse charges at five, ten or fifteen cent rates. At distances taking a twenty cent station-to-station rate, we will reverse charges on the basis of a twenty-five cent rate. This is still five cents less than the person-to-person rate for the same distance. Calls taking a rate of twenty-five cents or more may be reversed at no added cost.

Of course, no charge can be reversed unless someone at the called telephone agrees. If the call is refused, it may still be made if paid for at point of origin. Otherwise a small report fee will be charged to the calling telephone.

Practices and privileges relating to reversal of charges apply to all station-to-station toll calls whether to points within or beyond New England. For this Company's subscribers there will result a more flexible and convenient service and substantial savings in cost.

New England Telephone and Telegraph Company

C. F. Hovey Co.
Established 1833
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Regularly $35—until 50 are sold
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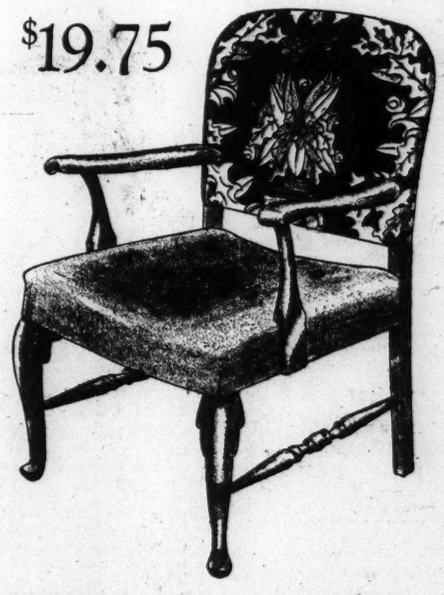


Just 50—and No More—
Occasional Chairs $19.75

An opportunity like this does not often occur. Regular $35 occasional chairs with button-tufted web seats and rich one-of-a-kind coverings of velour, checked mohairs and plain mohairs which blend with high-grade moquette tapestry or frieze backs. Hand-rubbed frames of distinctive pattern.

FIVE-DAY WEEK WINS NEW YORK COURT RULING

Full State Bench Upholds Agreement Between Electrical Organizations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Five-day week and increased pay agreement between the Electrical Workers' Union and the Electrical Contractors' Association has been upheld by the New York Supreme Court.

Justice Nathan Bijur, in a decision handed down within two days after the arguments were heard in the case, vacated the temporary injunction which had been obtained by the Building Trades Employers' Association to prevent the electrical groups from putting the new time and wage scale into effect.

The building trades group maintained that the electrical contractors, as members of their body, had violated a mutual agreement by negotiating with the workers without first procuring the permission of the building trades organization. The agreement between the two employer groups, however, contained a stipulation permitting the electrical contractors to settle any "electrical trade question" independently. Justice Bijur ruled that this exception covered the matters of wages and hours of the electrical workers.

Officials of the Building Trades Employers' Association have not yet decided whether the case will be appealed. Electrical union leaders and representatives of the electrical employers' group hailed the decision as a "complete victory" for the five-day week.

Electricians in the employ of the electrical contractors' association members have already taken advantage of the decision and are operating on the short schedule at $13.20 a day, as compared with the old scale of $12.

Other units of the Building Trades Employers' Association will not be directly affected by the decision because their agreements with the central employers' body are more rigid than those enjoyed by the electrical contractors. Most of the employing groups are governed by the wage and hour agreement with the association, which provides that no wage or hour changes shall be made until Jan. 1, 1930.

The decision by Justice Bijur has no bearing on a second phase of the electrical employers' dispute, which involves the attempt of the building trades group to discipline the contractors. The central employers' body ordered the 45 members of the electrical contractors' organization to "stand trial" for violation of the rules of the parent body. The employers obtained a temporary injunction restraining this action. The decision upon this question has been taken under advisement by E. J. Glennon, justice of the Supreme Court.

Salary Increase Rewards Teachers of Unusual Rank

New York City to Allot Fund of $3,000,000—New Standard Set

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Board of Education has just provided for distribution to New York City school teachers of the $3,000,000 fund appropriated by the State for salary increases. Distribution of the fund, which was appropriated originally to provide recognition for teachers who have met "super-maximum" requirements, was delayed following a ruling by the corporation counsel that the law forbids raises on any basis other than that of satisfactory service.

Simultaneously the board announced that public school teachers in New York City, to be eligible for yearly salary increases after Sept. 1, 1930, must in addition to presenting a satisfactory school record, complete each year a 30-hour course of "cultural or technical study approved by the board of superintendents." The ruling was contained in a resolution submitted by the board of superintendents and approved by the board of education.

Increases granted under the distribution provided for an advance of $246 annually to instructors in the kindergarten to 6B grade who are already receiving the maximum salaries under the regular schedule; $230 to teachers in higher grades in elementary schools and junior high schools, and $96 to high school instructors who have already reached the maximum. The first two groups will receive a total of $2,739,052 of the fund and high school teachers $189,682.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Establishment of a joint congressional committee to investigate laws and control of traffic in opium and other narcotics and habit-forming drugs was proposed in a joint resolution introduced by Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana. An appropriation of $50,000 would be authorized for expenses.

A bill to authorize payment of 4 per cent interest on all trust fund accounts in excess of $500 held by the United States to the credit of an Indian tribe, was passed by the House. The measure now goes to the President.

A bill to provide for liquidation of the assets and winding up the affairs of the War Finance Corporation after April 4, 1929, was introduced by L. T. McFadden (R.), of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Banking Committee. A similar measure has been introduced in the Senate.

A measure designed to permit the assignment to certain employes of the Interstate Commerce Commission of a number of minor cases brought to the commission was introduced by John W. Summers (R.), Representative from Washington, who said it was designed to relieve the commissioners of many tedious duties that slow down the work of the commission.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune announced that he will retire on March 5 as commandant of the Marine Corps.

Thomas J. Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, again assailed the flying on warships of the chaplain's emblem over the American flag.

President Coolidge signed an act extending the thanks and appreciation of Congress to Capt. George Fried, the officers and crew of the steamship America for their "heroic conduct" and "noble service rendered" in the rescue of the officers and crew of the Italian freighter Florida on Jan. 23.

Charges of mismanagement and mistreatment of Indian children on reservations were made before Senate Indian Affairs Committee.

Last of Three R's Is Made Into Game

California Teacher Shows How Easily Child Can Be Taught Arithmetic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERKELEY, Calif—In a course offered by the University of California extension division, teachers are taught to transform arithmetic from a staid, dignified study, into a game in which children take keen pleasure, according to Mrs. Mabel Arleigh, instructor.

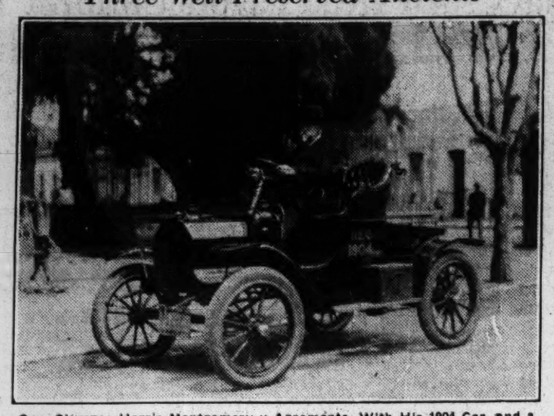
"It is evident," says Mrs. Arleigh, "that decimal fractions are difficult solely because the decimal point is so inconspicuous as to seem of little importance. Let us therefore make the decimal point into a fairy, crown him King of Numberland. The idea is so striking that, if properly presented, it is never forgotten.

"'Fun with figures' is a normal and suitable incentive for figuring. Nearly all arithmetic work can be presented through puzzles, games, and tricks. It was with this motive that all our present mathematical knowledge was acquired. The ancients toyed with pebbles, tiles and sand, thus working out our mathematical foundations."

BUYS 250 PLANE MOTORS

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Ryan-Mahoney Aircraft Corporation of St. Louis announces it has placed an order for 250 Wright Whirlwind airplane motors, to cost $1,200,000, with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

Three Well-Preserved Ancients



Gen. Clarence Harris Montgomery y Agramonte, With His 1904 Car, and a Venerated Tree Associated With Cortez's Conquest of Mexico More Than 400 Years Ago.

CIVIL WAR VETERAN RESUMES MOTORING

MEXICO CITY — Gen. Clarence Harris Montgomery y Agramonte, commander of the Mexican post of the American Legion and dean of American residents in Mexico, who witnessed the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava in 1854, fought in the Civil War in 1861, the Cuban War of Independence in 1895, and various other conflicts, and who is an ardent patron of the Mexican air lines, decided recently to resume motoring.

With his newly painted 1904 car he celebrated his anniversary by driving about the suburbs of Tacuba, near here, and in the shadow of the Tree of the Sad Night, where Cortez is said to have wept over a temporary reversal at the hands of the Aztecs, paused to permit a photographer to snap his picture.

Sale of 13 Ships Held Up in Senate

Bid of $16,000,000 for Fleet, Including Leviathan, Will Be Investigated

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sale by the Shipping Board of 13 passenger ships, including the Leviathan, has been held up until the Senate inquires into the matter. Kenneth D. McKellar, (D.), Senator from Tennessee, sponsored a resolution Feb. 6 for an investigation into the ship sale and it was carried without a record vote, although Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, and chairman of the Commerce Committee, protested. Senator Jones said that in his opinion the Government would never again receive as favorable a bid for its fleet and added that the adoption of the resolution might endanger completion of the proposed sale.

Paul W. Chapman, Inc., had bid $16,000,000 for the 13 ships, which constitute the entire American passenger fleet plying between New York and England, France and Germany. Senator McKellar, in proposing his resolution, said the transaction was not going through the regular procedure of submitting the bids to the Emergency Fleet Corporation for an analysis.

Under the resolution, the inquiry would be made by the Commerce Committee.

ATHENS CONSIDERS BELGRADE TREATY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS — Documents arriving from Belgrade by special courier are in reply to a Greek counter project of a treaty of friendship between the two countries, which will be examined at a conference of experts under the chairmanship of Eleutherios Venizelos.

Official circles are reticent concerning the tenor of the Serbian answer, but declare that the Government will do its best to prevent any further delay in the negotiations.

Elihu Root Made Unofficial Envoy on World Court

Will Seek Understanding Among World Powers on Reservations

WASHINGTON (AP)—Adherence by the United States to the World Court may depend on the success of an unofficial diplomatic mission to be undertaken by Elihu Root, former Secretary of State. Mr. Root will seek an understanding among world powers on America's reservations.

The Senate voted adherence to the court three years ago, but it also voted reservations that the other powers have not accepted. One reservation that other countries have balked at was a stipulation which would deny the right of the court to render advisory opinions involving the United States without the previous consent of this country to consideration of the case.

Some international lawyers believe the court already is bound to render advisory opinion without the unanimous consent of the Council of the League of Nations. In that case, all the other nations have the right with regard to advisory opinions that is asked by the United States. It also is believed by some that if the American reservations regarding advisory opinions were accepted the biggest stumblingblock in the way of adherence by this country to the court would be removed.

'Press-a-Button' Furnace Devised

Electrical Heating System Is Being Tested in Edison Laboratories

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Samuel D. Nesmith of San Diego, Calif., explained here an electrical heating system by which he expects to revolutionize the heating of homes and buildings.

One of the Edison pioneers, associates and employees of Thomas A. Edison in 1885, Mr. Nesmith is conducting final tests of his invention at the Edison laboratories at Menlo Park. He gave the following explanation of the system:

"Dirt, coal and the bothersome running up and down stairs to take care of the furnace are eliminated entirely by the electrical heater, which is simply a thermostatically controlled, electrically heated water boiler.

"To start the hot water in circulation through the radiators it is necessary only to press a button like those used to turn on the electric lights in a room.

"The heating of office buildings and hotels can be done by the installation of a heater on each floor, dispensing with immense pipe lines and will result in saving space and other economies."

He stated that for two years one of the heaters has performed successfully at the home of Mr. Edison's eldest daughter, Mrs. Marion Edison Oser, at Norwalk, Conn.

Pensions Helping 7000 of Steel Company's Force

Year's Total Reaches Sum of $3,488,487—System Was Started in 1911

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies distributed $3,488,487 as pensions among retired employees during 1928, according to the eighteenth annual report just made public.

Carnegie Steel Company heads the list of subsidiaries with $885,292, followed by American Steel and Wire Company, $671,339; American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, $441,926; National Tube Company, $383,320; H. C. Frick Coke Company, $305,651; Illinois Steel Company, $179,765; American Bridge Company, $156,139; Oliver Iron Mining Company, $128,726; Duluth and Iron Range Railroad Company, $51,921; Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, $48,321; Elgin, Joliet and Western Railway Company, $44,014 and Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, $41,167.

At the close of the year there were 7000 persons on the pension roll and the average monthly pension was $53.55.

Beneficiaries of the pension fund make no contributions, the income being derived from a fund established jointly by Andrew Carnegie and the United States Steel Corporation. The fund applies to all employees of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies, numbering approximately 250,000.

The total amount paid in pensions since the fund was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1911, was $22,325,422.

FARMS TO SUPPLANT COUNTY JAILS URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Abandonment of county jails in Pennsylvania and the establishment of prison farms throughout the State to replace them is proposed in a measure which is now before the Legislature here. Details of the scheme have been worked out by the secretary of the state welfare department.

By the terms of the bill, farm prisons would entirely supplant county prisons. It calls for 10 farms distributed over the State outside Allegheny and Philadelphia Counties. The aim is to give prisoners outdoor employment and to provide compensation for prison labor.

URUGUAY MODIFIES "FIRE-MARKING" RULE

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The Customs Director of Uruguay has announced that the Government has authorized a modification of branding requirements for packages and crates entering the country. Stencil markings in indelible ink will be permitted.

The action followed the protest from New York exporters against new Uruguayan customs regulations which required that packages and crates shipped here must be branded with "fire marks."

NEW YORK 'GAS' TAX MAY SLICE INCOMES LEVY

Governor to Propose 20 P. C. Cut as Trade to Legislature to Aid Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—A 20 per cent reduction in the personal income tax, estimated to amount to $12,000,000, will be recommended to the Legislature by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Governor; contingent upon the adoption by that body of another recommendation calling for a 2-cent gasoline tax, according to an announcement just made by him in an address before the Albany Chamber of Commerce.

The personal income tax reduction came as a result of a protest that the gasoline tax was an effort at rural relief at the expense of the urban population. The income tax was chosen by the Governor for a cut out of three taxes which bear most heavily on the cities.

"It is probable that when I send in my recommendations," he said, "I will go on the theory that I don't know very much about the intricate problem of taxation, but I shall urge a plan that will do the greatest good to the greatest number and therefore recommend a reduction of 20 per cent in the State income tax."

The yield of the gasoline tax would be between $20,000,000 and $24,000,000 and the difference between the new revenue and the amount by which the income tax would be reduced would be used for farm relief to free the poorer counties from their highway and educational burdens. The gasoline tax, according to the Governor, added to the returns from motor vehicle registration, would equal the year's appropriations for construction and upkeep of highways and bridges.

Mr. Roosevelt also advocated a five-day week.

"If we use Saturday for playing," he said, "we will have a little more time on Sundays to take more spiritual breaths."

Crisis Ended on Plastiras

Letters Between Venizelos and Tsaldaras Fully Establish Accord

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS — A political crisis aroused by an alleged Government decision to nominate General Plastiras for the Senate has ended with the publication of explanatory letters exchanged between Eleutherios Venizelos annd Panayoti Tsaldaris, a moderate anti-Venizelist leader.

It appears that the Government had not considered the question of nominating General Plastiras as a senatorial candidate but insists on its full liberty to designate the former revolutionary leader as a candidate for election, considering him as a free citizen who not only has the right to such a distinction, but has deserved the national gratitude for valuable services to the country in moments of extraordinary danger.

The correspondence further discloses that Mr. Venizelos, in concert with all Republican leaders, acknowledges that the Greek revolution, as all similar revolutions, has committed faults. One of such faults was the execution of six Royalist Ministers in 1922, after the expulsion of Constantine.

The present rulers of Greec pay open tribute to the sincere patriotism of the executed men, whose chief mistake was an unlimited attachment to the dynasty. Mr. Venizelos' statement has made a good impression on the moderate side of the Venizelists, represented by Mr. Tsaldaris, who considered the question as closed because of the decision to participate in the elections.

League Official Urges Etiquette in Trade World

Sir Arthur Salter Points Need for International Code of Ethics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—A conference to formulate international trade ethics and etiquette was urged by Sir Arthur Salter, general secretary of the Reparations Commission and director of the economic and finance section of the League of Nations, in an address at John Hopkins University here. Sir Arthur declared there was a lack of "international trade etiquette" in all nations.

Upon this depends the strength of the peace machinery which is gradually being set up, he declared, as the greatest danger to peace is the result of the unethical steps frequently taken to settle economic squabbles.

The essential character of our economic policies threatens peace much less than in the past, he continued. In the so-called mercantile period, nations used their economic policies to strengthen themselves for time of war. Now, he declared, the point of view has changed, and the great bulk of economic policy is imposed to improve the country itself through building up more prosperous trade, not for strength in war, but for the betterment of the people. "The competition now is simply for trade markets," he declared, "and this is largely between individuals."

"There should be no more difference between the dealings of individuals in different countries than between individuals in the same country," Sir Arthur said, "or no reasons why disputes of an economic nature between the individuals of two countries should mean more trouble than if the dispute was confined to a single nation."

GERMAN PLANE MAKES FLIGHT WITH CRUDE OIL

Junkers All-Metal Monoplane 600-Horsepower 10-Seater Flew for 10 Minutes

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—For the first time a German airplane fitted with a crude oil engine in place of the ordinary gasoline engine, has made a successful flight. The airplane used was an all-metal Junkers air traffic monoplane with a seating capacity for 10 passengers and fitted with a 600-horsepower Junkers heavy oil engine.

The plane flew 10 minutes, cruising over the town of Dessau, the seat of the Junkers works, and made a soft landing in the flying field. This flight marks another milestone in the development of aviation because the heavy oil engine aviation experts believe it is destined to replace the gasoline engine of the future.

Its three advantages are: heavy oil not so explosive as gasoline, therefore the danger of airplanes catching fire in crash is greatly lessened; heavy oil engine more reliable, because sturdier; more economical.

Professor Junkers has been working several years on development of the new engine. The present is the second improved type. The cylinders are double cylinders, with one crankshaft above, one below the cylinders.

One of the most difficult problems to be solved in constructing heavy oil engines is reduction in weight. Professor Junkers seems on the right way to accomplish this. Heavy oil engines will be installed in his new giant all-metal monoplane which is now under construction. It will have a span of 45 meters and the wings will be so thick that some passenger cabins can be built inside them. Moreover there will be tunnels leading to each of the four engines, so these can be repaired if necessary during flight.

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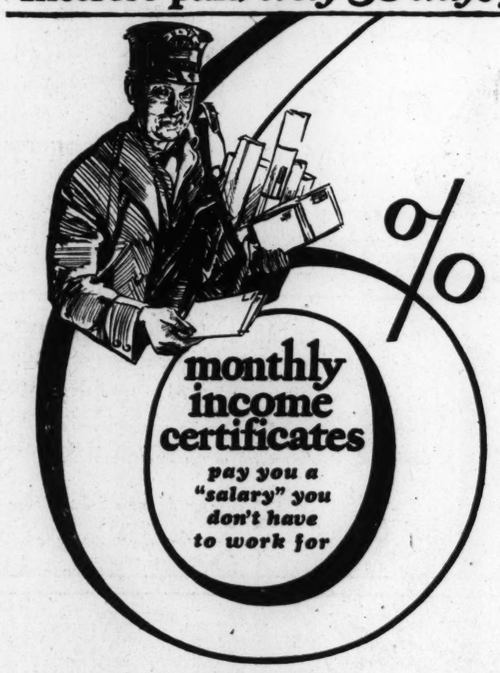
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monthly income certificates
pay you a "salary" you don't have to work for
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VIBRO-SHAVE Electric Razor
Makes Shaving A Pleasure

ENTHUSIASTIC letters, cablegrams and telegrams continue to come to us from Monitor users of Vibro-Shave, because Vibro-Shave meets a real human need. As one user expressed it, "Cutting instead of scraping is a wonderful thing." More than seven thousand razors have been sold to Monitor readers and distributors since our first announcement of Vibro-Shave in the September 13th issue.
WE WANT EVERY MONITOR READER AS A USER
We want them to try it and be convinced just as hundreds of others have been sold on Vibro-Shave after using it for five days.
HOW IT OPERATES
The safety razor blade (wafer type) vibrates 1/100th of an inch 120 times a second. Or to explain it another way, the blade moves a distance of twice the diameter of a hair 120 times a second. This movement of the blade, so small the eye cannot detect it, cuts the hair off close to the skin. The razor is guided with short, gentle strokes, practically no pressure is exerted—VIBRO-SHAVE does the work—it's truly a most remarkable razor.
The VIBRO-SHAVE Blade is superior to the ordinary thin safety razor blade and costs no more. These blades have a highly polished and honed mirror-like edge. Many users tell us they get from 10 to 15 perfect shaves per blade—Price of Blades $1.00 per packet of ten.
VIBRO-SHAVE is beautiful in appearance. Has a wonderful feeling in the hand. It has a mottled green or red Durez or Bakelite octagonal-shaped handle. All exposed metal parts are chromium plated and will not tarnish. The VIBRO-SHAVE Electric Razor comes complete in box with cord and plug-in socket for 110 volt, 60 cycle alternating current, together with 2 VIBRO-SHAVE Blades and our written guarantee.
5 Day Trial on OUR GUARANTEE
Here at last is the razor that will give you a real thrill while shaving. You will find that after using VIBRO-SHAVE your face will be perfectly smooth without irritation from shaving too close or pulling the hair. The speed with which you can shave will astonish you.
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—Dr. W. D. B., Boston, Mass.
"I today received my razor, and your letter and Distributor's prospectus. The razor is eminently satisfactory. I have never been able to shave with a safety type of razor. The Vibro-Shave gave me the best shave I have had in years—the first time I tried it."
—T. W. H., Los Angeles, Calif.
"I sold four in one office in less than four minutes and I found interest and sales keen."
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UNITED STATES SHOWN WAY TO BETTER OPINION

Critics Say Americas Must Be Allowed to Guide Own Destinies Unhampered

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—If the United States is to improve the good opinion of the nations of Central and South America, there must be a change in its policy concerning the small nations that make up Central America. This is a point on which Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde, a native of Peru, and Cyrus French Wicker, for several years in the diplomatic service of the United States in Panama, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, agree.

Associated as members of the faculty of the University of Miami, they were the principal speakers at the Round Table on Pan-American affairs at the Roney Plaza Hotel. They agreed that the United States had been precipitate and had taken the wrong course in Nicaragua, and they agreed that hereafter the other Central American republics must be consulted when any action is taken by the United States affecting any of those countries.

Richard J. Beamish, a newspaper correspondent who accompanied Mr. Hoover on his South American tour, agreed with the other speakers but he went further than Professor Belaunde, for he said that the South American countries as well as those of Central America will hereafter take part in negotiations on the Nicaraguan Canal or other questions directly affecting the interests of the republics closest to the United States.

W. Bob Holland raised the question of the danger of discussing Central American affairs in terms of war. "Why not talk peace instead of war."

Dr. Belaunde was asked by Rufus Steel, the presiding officer, to answer the question but he declined to attempt it.

GAS-RATE PUBLICITY WILL BE CONTINUED

Educating the public in the benefits of gas rates that will enable more gas to be used with economy, and ultimately result in lower prices, will be continued by the New England Gas Association, says Clarence D. Williams, executive secretary of the association.

Stuart F. Morgan of the New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Company, aroused wide interest at the convention with a statement, backed by statistics, that house-heating plants, run by coal, may be converted to gas-heating, without a change of boiler. Charles J. Ramsburg of Pittsburgh, vice-president of the Koppers Company, outlining recent developments in the gas industry, said that a new method of dehydration which will keep water from the mains and meters has been perfected.

"Otello" and "Pelléas"

The opera of last evening was Verdi's "Otello," a masterpiece that comes too seldom to the American lyric stage. The Chicagoans offered a performance that gathered effectiveness as it progressed. Mr. Marshall, for example, in the name part, permitted himself some deplorable vocal indulgences in the first two acts, in the apparent belief that power was everything and tonal beauty nothing. Fortunately, he experienced a change of heart, and for the rest of the evening acquitted himself musically with credit if not with distinction. His acting, too, was bettered, until in the final scene he became really impressive.

Miss Claire, the Desdemona, apparently tried to rival the tenor in vociferation in the early scenes, but brought her voice under much better control thereafter. Her prayer in the last act was restrained and moving. Here she disclosed the real quality of her voice, which ought to become, with care and good coaching, an asset to the company. It is doubtful, however, if it is wise to plunge her at once into so exacting a rôle as Desdemona.

Mr. Formichi's Iago was robust vocally and dramatically. It is possible to prefer a more subtle, insidious villain, whose machinations would be more plausible. It was difficult to believe that anyone would be deceived by this Iago. Mr. Moranzoni supplied an orchestral commentary which, though it might have been more fervid in the tenser scenes, was on the whole illuminating.

The afternoon bill was Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with, of course, Miss Garden in her exquisite impersonation of the heroine. Mr. Mojica's Pelléas, Mr. Vanni-Marcoux's Golaud, Mr. Kipnis's Arkel and Mme. Claessens's Genevieve rounded a familiar cast, with Mr. Polacco directing a presentation which is one of the finest achievements of the company. L. A. S.

Dry Repeal Asked by State Senate

Resolution Passed, 26 to 6, Refers to Popular Vote in 36 Districts

Carrying out the import of the popular vote taken in 36 of the State's 40 senatorial districts last fall, the Massachusetts Senate has adopted a resolution requesting Congress "to take action for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the prohibition amendment."

The action was taken by a vote of 26 to 6, with eight Senators absent, notwithstanding appeals of dry leaders among women's organizations in the State who urged that the Republican Party, represented by 31 of the 40 Senators ought not take a wet position.

In a letter urging Gov. Frank G. Allen to use his influence against passage of the memorial, Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, Mrs. Harriet Crawford and others said, "No legislator can be instructed against his conscience and the safety of the Commonwealth." They also declared the resolution would act as an invitation to lawlessness in the State.

As drafted by Erland F. Fish, Senator from Brookline, the resolution recites that in 34 of the 36 districts in which the question was on the ballot at the state election a plurality of votes was cast in favor of instructing the Senator to support an anti-prohibition memorial to Congress. It also gives the totals for all districts, 707,352 for, 422,655 against, and 310,244 not voting on the question.

TIGHTER MOTOR LAW FAVORED IN VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt. (AP)—The Vermont House today passed the bill whereby the motor vehicle law relating to financial responsibility of operators would be made more stringent. It also passed four other bills. All five measures originated in the House and must now be sent to the Senate for action.

Two bills, including the one increasing the salary of the Governor from $300 to $5000 a year were passed by the Senate this morning in a 15-minute session. The salary advance, if passed by the House and approved by the Governor, will take effect at once. The other measure passed by the Senate was a House bill, providing that town representatives be elected by plurality after the first ballot.

MILL OWNERS URGE MACHINERY TAX CUT

Exemption of machinery in mills from local assessment and the substitution of an increased income tax in its stead, is recommended by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers as a means of relieving the tax burden of Massachusetts cotton mills, in a letter to Henry F. Long, tax commissioner.

Improper valuation of mill properties for purposes of local taxation, the committee declares, is compelling the industry to bear an unjust share of the tax burdens in Massachusetts.

Tractors Steer Careful Course on Motor Laws

Farmers Seek Right to Take Equipment Across Roads—Also Gas Tax Refunds

Even the farm tractor has a cautious course to steer between gasoline taxes and compulsory motor vehicle insurance in Massachusetts. The State Department of Agriculture is at work preparing to assist farmers in collecting refunds provided in the recent gasoline tax law, and the State Grange has before the Legislature a bill to ease up the registration requirements on motorized farm equipment.

The Grange has petitioned for an amendment to the law which would permit a person owning land on both sides of a highway to use this road for not more than half a mile in driving a tractor or truck from one field to the other without having to register the machine.

At present if a farmer wishes so much as to drive his tractor across the road he must, according to law, register it. This means he must first obtain a motor vehicle liability insurance policy on the tractor costing $5, and then must pay a registration fee of $6.

Regarding the gasoline tax, Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, State Commissioner of Agriculture, has sent out word to farmers that they may obtain either from his office or the Department of Taxation the application blanks which tax officials have prescribed for obtaining refunds of the two-cent tax on gasoline used in tractors, sawing outfits and farm trucks which do not go on the highways.

Farmers must obtain sales slips with all purchases on which they wish to claim refunds, and must send these slips with their applications to the tax department within 90 days after the purchase.

A. W. Lombard of the Department of Agriculture, will aid farmers with information about filling out the applications, and the department will try out the possibility of building up a mailing list of farmers who regularly seek refunds, in order to send blanks to them every 90 days.

MAINE WOMEN'S CLUBS GUARD WILD FLOWERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—The campaign of the Federation of Women's Clubs to save the State's rare wild flowers from extinction is to receive the official attention of the Maine Legislature through the introduction of a bill to prevent removal of wild flowers and shrubs from the land of another or upon any public park, preserve or sanctuary without permission.

It further forbids any person to transport on any highway or expose for sale in any place many varieties of flowers not grown under cultivation or taken from his own land or land under lease or land of another having written permission from the owners. Violation of this act is punishable by a fine of from $10 to $100.

GRAND LODGE HONORS VENERABLE MASON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHARLTON, Mass.—In celebration of his one hundred and third anniversary, Leprelet Miller Logee, a resident of the Masonic home here, received several fraternal delegations, among whom were Herbert W. Dean, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, Dudley H. Ferrell, P. G. M., relief commissioner, and many other prominent Masons.

As a mark of the esteem in which he is held by Massachusetts Masons, the Henry Price medal, conferred only upon distinguished Masons, was presented by Mr. Logee by Grand Master Dean. Other tokens and gifts were tendered him by the Granite Lodge of Whitinsville, of which he is a charter member. Mr. Logee is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Race Problem Put on Christian Basis

Education, Ministers Point Out, Only Increases Sensitiveness of Negro

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The problem of the relations between the races in America can be solved only on the basis of Christian fellowship, the Rev. Fred Leslie Brownlee of New York declared at the Massachusetts Convocation of Congregational Ministers.

"Education provided by northerners for Negroes in southern states," Mr. Brownlee said, "will not solve the problem. Education increases the Negro's sensitiveness to race discrimination and prejudice. But on the other hand, we must not cease our efforts to provide for Negroes the same educational opportunities as are available for white boys and girls.

"Somehow and in some way we must succeed in making race relations in America truly Christian. This is a hard job. It requires infinite patience and tact."

Giant Tortoises Sent to Colonies

Galapagos Turtles, Famous for Age and Size, Saved by Expedition

Concerted effort is being made to prevent the giant tortoises of the Galapagos Islands from following the great auk into extinction, according to Charles H. Townsend, director of the New York Aquarium, in a talk before members of the Boston Society of Natural History.

A recent expedition sent out from the New York Zoological Society, said Dr. Townsend, resulted in the collection of 180 of these turtles, which have been distributed to colonies in the Canal Zone, California, Arizona, Louisiana, Texas and Florida, where they will be cared for.

There are records of Galapagos tortoises which have measured a little more than five feet in length. The best "sure" record is of one kept in captivity for 145 years, but Dr. Townsend expressed a belief that many attained a much greater age. He said it was urgent that the tortoises be saved from thoughtless curiosity seekers.

EL LABOR BILL BEATEN

After extended debate the Massachusetts Senate defeated a bill repeatedly advanced in previous years proposing to limit the working day of street railway employees to eight hours in eleven. The roll-call vote was 18 to 16. Many carmen in the State already are employed not more than eight hours' working time, but the runs may be spread over a span of more than 11 hours.

Navy's Air Head Favors Uniform Federal Regulations in Aviation

Standardization Needed in Air as Well as on Roads, Mr. Warner Says to Engineers in Boston —Sees Active Era Ahead

Few and simple federal regulations for aviation should blanket the Nation, with no state dissenting or offering additions, for if motor trips to next-door towns are marred by shifting traffic rules, thrice more so future aviation, said Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, addressing 500 engineers of the Affiliated Technical Societies of Boston.

Mr. Warner was principal speaker on a program presenting aviation as a great industry, filled with possibilities of planes perfectly piloted solely from dash board instruments, of non-rigid dirigibles as future pleasure yachts, of spacious promenades in coming air liners.

Marked progress in the Navy's five-year building program was cited by Mr. Warner, some 850 of the 1000 planes required now being on hand. At the present rate of activity, he said, end of the current year will have seen Navy flyers equaling double circumnavigation of the globe daily, with but one mishap to every 1,000,000 miles.

Col. Paul Henderson, vice-president, Transcontinental Air Transport, gave as his opinion that no passenger air line in the United States is now making a profit. The principal reason, he declared, is that too short routes are covered.

"If our proposed transcontinental service in conjunction with the Pennsylvania railroad can succeed, however," Colonel Henderson continued, "I can see no limits to which passenger air service cannot go in the United States."

Colonel Henderson, formerly Assistant Postmaster-General in charge of air mail, forecast the coming of three or more such transcontinental lines. His company, he said, is now building a machine containing a "blind" pilot seat, with which men will be trained "never to look out of the window," but to guide their plane solely by their instrument board.

B. G. Leighton of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, said that the story of aviation might be told in three words: "Pounds per horsepower." He described how the Wright brothers first flew in a plane weighing 40 pounds per horsepower, and how aviation has advanced from engines weighing 13 pounds down to 1½ pounds per horsepower. While the practical limit for a plane is 25 pounds per horsepower, he said, racing machines bring this figure down as low as five pounds.

Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, vice-president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation, forecast a "new navigation" for future air pilots, who will run by weather maps rather than purely geographical charts. He showed how the line of Lindbergh's transatlantic crossing is stormy eight-tenths of the time, but that by going southward, aided by weather maps sent by radio, a clear crossing may usually be had.

BILLION IN 11 YEARS, GROWTH OF SAVINGS

Deposits in the 196 mutual savings banks of Massachusetts Jan. 31 were $2,003,018,000, reports the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts.

It was not until 1917 that the deposits in the mutual savings banks crossed $1,000,000,000. It is significant that in the last 11 years the savings of the inhabitants of the State have increased $1,000,000,000. Probably one of the main reasons for this rapid increase is the high rate of dividends. Out of the 196 banks 72 are paying 5 per cent; 20 pay 4¾ per cent to 5 per cent; and the remainder pay 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

IMPORTS UP $4,000,000

Foreign merchandise received at the port of Boston from all parts of the world in January was valued at $28,125,762, a gain of $4,000,000 over the same month a year ago, customs figures show. The value in January a year ago was $24,057,617. Duties collected in January on these imports totaled $3,702,347 against $3,098,145 in the same period of 1928.

BOSTON'S HIGH SCHOOLS LAUDED BY WINSHIP

The Boston Principals' Association heard Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Journal of Education, declare in an address before the association that Boston's high schools never before have been of such important service to the city as they are today and as a result of their high culture, manners, and morals, they are "Americanizing Boston."

He praised the record of the students of the Boston Latin School entering Harvard University, statistics of the college board examinations showing that their rating was 100 per cent in mathematics and chemistry, 94.6 in Latin and with high percentages in physics, Greek, French, English and history.

PALESTINIAN MAYOR WELCOMED TO BOSTON

David H. Bloch, Mayor of Tel-Aviv, Palestine, a city with a 100 per cent Jewish population, and said to be the youngest city in the Old World, came to one of the oldest cities in the United States—Boston—yesterday, and called upon Mayor Nichols and Governor Allen.

Mayor Nichols, in speaking at a luncheon given to Mayor Bloch by the city, which was attended by more than 200 representatives of the Jewish colony and others, spoke briefly, praising the work of Mayor Bloch in overcoming the "almost insurmountable obstacles in your path as you and your fellow-patriots toil to reclaim the soil."

RHODES SCHOLARS ENTERTAIN

Dr. Alexander D. Lindsay, master of Balliol College, Oxford, Eng., who is delivering a series of special lectures at Harvard University, was the guest of former Rhodes scholars resident in Greater Boston at dinner last night at the Harvard Club.

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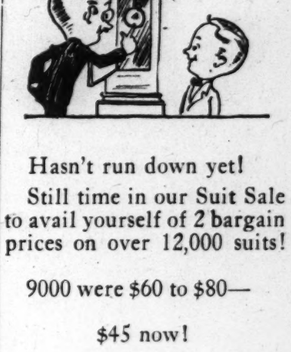

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E. Dorval, the distinguished Parisian artist, has been brought from Paris by R. Louis with the latest styles in hair-cutting. He will give consultation and individual analysis in the haircut most appropriate for your individual type of beauty. For this consultation there is no charge.
Hours 9 to 12 and 1 to 5, except Fridays and Saturdays.
The cost of the Bob Distingue is $1.25
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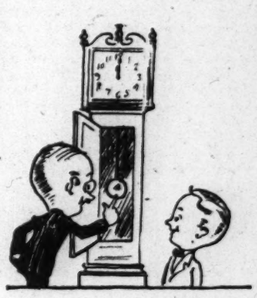

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Still time in our Suit Sale to avail yourself of 2 bargain prices on over 12,000 suits!
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Look Ahead
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Wouldn't it be wise to prepare in advance for these good times?
A little money put aside each week in this Bank—and kept there for this purpose—will soon make a good reserve fund for vacation. Try it.
Bank by mail if more convenient.
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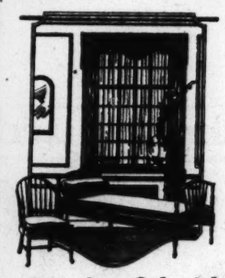

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Diamond Rings, Pins and Pendants
Gruen, Hamilton and Bulova Wrist and Pocket Watches
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Orders taken for Cakes, Pies, Salads, Sandwiches.
Also catering to private parties.

February
After taking inventory we find that we have some articles that we like to move so as to make room for Spring goods.
Therefore we are putting on sale Chamosette Gloves, Kayser quality, sizes 5½-7 and 7½, at cost price.
Storm Rubbers also at 75c per pair—were 1.25.
THE
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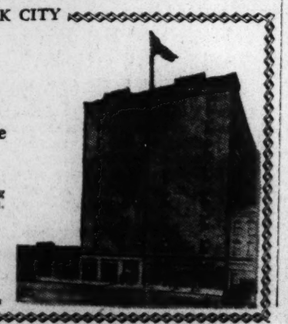

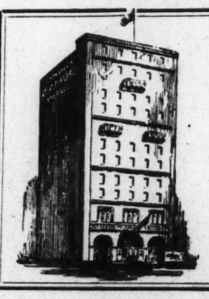

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Your inquiry will receive courteous attention and you will be pleased at the careful analysis of your problem.
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Twenty Fashion Shops from Coast to Coast
Fashionable Frocks
for the interesting new season of Spring, 1929
Smart frocks . . . Bedell frocks . . . an assemblage that stresses the importance of gay prints, young, vivid colors, subtle, individual tones, flares, fine pleating, bows, lingerie touches, the little jacket. An assemblage typical, of course, of Bedell value-giving.
$15 to $25

Thousands of people have stopped saying
"My feet are hard to fit"
Since Coward Came to Town

"My feet are hard to fit"—a false statement now if you live in Boston. People don't say it any more. They come to Coward's. *No feet* are hard to fit in this shoe store.
Two things explain it. One: Coward carries the largest range of styles, sizes and widths in the world. Two: Coward has a highly skilled staff of fitters.
Therefore, Coward never has to sell a "compromise" size just to make a sale. Coward not only has the proper size, but also the proper type of shoe to fit every foot that comes in. Nearly everybody's feet are more comfortable since Coward came to town.
The Coward Shoe
Shoes and Hosiery for Men, Women and Children
270 GREENWICH ST., NEW YORK
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WEST AND MASON STS., BOSTON
Here's the
Combination Oxford
$10.45
in black kid
Just one of the shoes that make it easy for Coward to fit hard-to-fit feet. The Combination is two sizes smaller in the heel and waist measurement than in the forepart—allowing plenty of toe-freedom and yet fitting snugly pleasant about the ankle.
Brown kid . $12.45
Black kid, suede trim 12.85
Patent leather mat kid trim 12.85
Brown kid suede trim 13.85
We believe these prices to be the lowest for shoes of this quality.
Coward Comfort Hour, Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—WEAF, WEEI, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WTIC

YALE TO STUDY FAILURE CAUSE IN WIDE SURVEY

Law School Investigators Aim to Point Practices Which May Be Adjusted

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale Law School has adopted plans for an investigation into the social and economic causes of business failures, it was announced here by Dean Robert M. Hutchins. The country has been divided into a number of geographical divisions, each reflecting social and economic trends from 1898, the year in which the National Bankruptcy Act was passed, to the present. Field investigators in those divisions, employing factual and analytical methods, will investigate the points at which the credit system breaks down. The study will be directed not only to the causes of business failures, but also to the social and economic effects of these failures; the legal and non-legal methods of preventing them; and of remedying the resultant disorders. When the investigation is completed, the law school hopes to point out practices existing in the handling of bankruptcy cases which credit men and legislation can adjust.

Prof. William O. Douglas will be in charge of the investigation. Prof. Walton Hale Hamilton will be the advising economist. W. C. Plummer of the domestic commerce division of the United States Department of Commerce will assist through the cooperation of the Department of Commerce in making the factual study of consumers' credit and the relation of retailing methods to retail bankruptcies.

The investigation will begin when Paul O. Ritter of the Yale Law School will commence in Philadelphia a study of the bankruptcy cases of that section. As funds are secured, the study will include the New England states, New York, the industrial and agricultural sections of the South, the mining and agricultural sections of the middle West, and the states on the Pacific coast. When the complete program is under way the staff under Professor Douglas will include an economist, several legal assistants and a number of economic assistants.

"The credit structure is of supreme importance in the United States today, since in approximately 90 per cent of all merchandise sales credit is extended," Dean Hutchins said in commenting upon the need for the investigation. "It is estimated that through the various means open to debtors, sums totaling $800,000,000 are annually wiped off the books The administration of the Bankruptcy Act has been the subject of extensive criticism. Bills for the repeal of the act have from time to time been introduced, the last in the Seventieth Congress.

"It is alleged that a bankruptcy ring is operating throughout the country, nor does it appear how effective the countless prosecutions for concealing assets are in coping with fraudulent debtors. No comparative study has ever been made of the various legal and nonlegal methods of liquidation. We do not know how frequently each is used, or under what circumstances, or with what results upon the credit structure and the community.

"Indeed no factual study of this entire problem in its social, economic and legal aspects has ever been made. Associations of merchants and credit men have undertaken a few limited investigations with a view to specific reforms. These projects were limited in scope and largely legalistic in character. They embraced only a few phases of bankruptcy administration. In none of them has the investigation touched the primary sources of information."

Dean Hutchins said that the cooperation of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy had been secured.

Wisconsin Wets Seek Referendum on Beer Question

Senate Adopts Resolution for State and National Action to Sell Stronger Beer

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The Wisconsin Senate has adopted two prohibition resolutions, one calling for a state wide referendum to decide if the manufacture, possession and sale of beer "of not more than 2.75 per cent" shall be permitted under State law.

The other calls for a national referendum on modification of the Volstead Act to permit sale of 2.75 per cent beer. The lower House of the Legislature has yet to act on the resolutions.

Move Made in Michigan to Ease Criminal Code

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—More than 200 offenses are eliminated from the list of felonies now included in the habitual criminal section of Michigan's criminal code under provisions of an amendment to the code designed to remove liquor offenses and others of a so-called minor nature from the life penalty provision.

The amendment provides that to make life imprisonment mandatory, a fourth conviction must be for a crime demanding a maximum penalty of not less than five years for a first offense. The bill is opposed by R. M. Holsaple, superintendent, Michigan Anti-Saloon League.

CIVIC GROUPS BACK NEW YORK DRY MOVE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The formation of "an alliance of practically all the civic enforcement and dry organizations in New York State" to work for the enactment of prohibition enforcement laws has just been made by Orville S. Poland, head of the legal department of the Anti-Saloon League of New York.

"This new alliance," said Mr. Poland, "constitutes a closer working association of the various organizations which have heretofore and will in the future exert their efforts in behalf of proper prohibition enforcement in New York State. This alliance was effected about Jan. 1, and the various organizations have been working in close co-ordination since that time. This has been evidenced by the increasing public demand for a state enforcement measure."

PERMANENT LISTING OF VOTERS PROPOSED

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA — A companion measure to the voting machine bill, designed to simplify and protect the vote in Philadelphia, has just been introduced in the Legislature, and according to political leaders, has good chances of passage. It is an act to provide permanent registration for voters, using the last voters' list as a basis. It would also be operative in Pittsburgh.

The voter calling for a ballot would be required to write his name, which would be compared to his registration signature on the card. City registration commissions would be continued but the services of district registrars, four of whom serve in each election division, would be dispensed with.

ZEPPELIN GOING TO EGYPT

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany (AP)—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin is to start the end of February on a round trip to Egypt and Palestine. In announcing this the Zeppelin company said that Dr. Hugo Eckener again would be in command of the big airship.

Steam Plays Aid to Gasoline

Ride to Your Destination in a Comfortable Pullman, Then They Open an End Door, Let Down the Skids, You Step on the "Gas" and Go Your Way, While the Engineer Opens the Throttle and the Train Continues on Its Way. This Is New Idea on California Railroads.

Send Car by Rail, California Plan

Motorists Drive to Train, Then Drive Away at Destination

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SAN FRANCISCO—Transportation of automobiles is the latest innovation introduced to California railroads. San Franciscans can now drive up to the railway station, secure a baggage check for their cars, travel in the comfort of a Pullman and, arrived at their destination, drive off in their own car.

This new service was started between this city and Del Monte, 125 miles away. Already the novelty has won popularity, particularly among women motorists who find the long drive down the crowded highways strenuous.

At present the idea is still in more or less experimental stages, but should it prove successful, railroad officials predict an extension of the service to take in the larger Pacific cities. A Los Angeles business man, having an engagement requiring a car in San Francisco, will then be able to board the train at the southern city in the morning and drive away from the San Francisco station in the evening to keep his appointment. This without the 450-mile drive between the two cities.

The new type of railroad cars constructed for the service by the Southern Pacific Company are equipped with double end doors and steel ramps which enable automobiles to be run aboard or detrained in a few moments. They are 70 feet in length.

MID-CANADA'S NEED FOR GRAIN STORAGE SHOWN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SARNIA, Ont.—Wheat production in the three prairie provinces since 1900 has increased 16 times, the export of wheat 14 times, yet the capacity of elevators at Lake Huron and Georgian Bay ports have increased only five times, declared J. C. Elliott, Federal Minister of Public Works, in a recent address here, in which he showed that the Government is justified in increasing the grain storage capacity of these ports. "The wheat production in the three prairie provinces," he said, "was 23,000,000 bushels in 1900, while in 1926 it was 380,765,000 bushels.

"Canada," he said, "is tilling only one-eighth of the available wheat-producing lands, and it is quite apparent from the standpoint of production, sufficient Canadian grain is likely to be produced to provide business for the proposed increase of elevator capacity."

ZEPPELIN EXPLORER ASKS NAVY TO HELP

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Fritjof Nansen, Arctic explorer, has requested the assistance of the Navy Department in arranging for the proposed flight of the Graf Zeppelin to the Far North next year.

Among other things, he asked cooperation of the department in the erection of a mooring mast at Nome, Alaska, and for aid in transporting a supply of "blue gas," a special fuel used by the Zeppelin's motors, to its base in the Far North. The primary purpose of the flight, he said, was to determine the depth of the Polar Sea and to investigate the extent to which the sea is broken up by land areas.

Woman's Direction Lifts Rail Profits

Executive Who Rose From Stenographer Retires After 30 Years' Service

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Thirty years with one railroad from stenographer to assistant to the general manager is the record of Miss Katherine Wilson. During this time the line grew from a six-mile single-industry road to a 50-mile one serving one of the most active industrial districts in the Middle West. Miss Wilson has resigned from the Illinois Terminal Railroad at Alton, Ill.

The belt line was sold eight months ago to the Illinois Power & Light Corporation, for a reported $7,500,000. The value of the property was traced to Miss Wilson's management, railroad operators affirm.

Miss Wilson joined the road in 1899 as a stenographer, and several years later became chief clerk. That post gave way to a car accountancy position and for a number of years she was the only woman in the country occupying such a place. Later she was made assistant to the vice-president and general manager and practically the entire management was left in her hands.

Stories regarding her knowledge of operations are numerous, chief among them the averting of a strike in 1917. Some of the men had walked out and Miss Wilson climbed into the cab of a locomotive, went to the scene of the strike and persuaded the employees to return to work.

Revolutionary Times Recalled in Du Pont's Colonial Village

Rustic Charm and Simplicity of Early Prototypes Is Being Built Into Hamlet on Delaware Estate—Old Wooden Pump Trees Are Resurrected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Pierre S. du Pont is building a typical colonial village on his estate near Kennett Square to house employees at Longwood, his country place. Three houses are already under way and others will be started almost immediately. They will perhaps number two or three score when all are finished.

It is proposed to link houses of colonial architecture with roads and sidewalk in village groups as possible counterparts of the villages that stood on the same ground in Revolutionary times.

Each structure will be designed on classic colonial lines, even garages and other outbuildings, and appropriate landscape gardening will beautify the estate. There will be extensive plantings of flowers, trees and shrubbery, as settings for the village.

It is planned to give the colonial village all the rustic charm and simplicity of its prototypes and to strongly develop the colonial elements.

Old pump trees have been bought by agents of the family, perhaps with the idea of their lending atmosphere to the villages. It was found impossible to obtain new pumps of wood and hand bored, for no one can make them in these later days, so old wagon houses have been rummaged for these relics.

Mr. du Pont's estate of many hundred acres is near the home of the late Bayard Taylor, Cedarcroft, Kennett Square, and includes a conservatory with theater attached that is said to contain the choicest private collection of tropical plants in this country, gathered at a cost of more than $2,000,000.

It is proposed to make the Longwood estate of Mr. du Pont one of the most picturesque in America. He has endowed and incorporated it—being without direct heirs—so that its beauties may be perpetuated for all time.

NEW AIRCRAFT PLANT TO RISE IN MARYLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md. — The second large aircraft plant to be located here during the last few months, the Berliner-Joyce Aircraft Corporation, now operating at Alexandria, Va., will start construction work immediately on a site just purchased adjoining the proposed municipal airport at Dundalk. Incorporation papers have been filed for a new corporation having a capital of $1,000,000.

The buildings will be erected at a cost of $250,000, with 50,000 square feet of floor space, and it is expected that employment will be provided for about 100 men during the first year.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE PLANNED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va. — The second week of April has been chosen for the annual textile institute to be held at Raleigh, N. C., by the textile school of North Carolina State College. The institute, an annual event, has drawn many visitors each year from all sections of the State.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Meta Ruhkopf, Port Chester, N. Y.
Eloise Hallenbeck, Port Chester, N. Y.
Mrs. G. I. Barron, Philadelphia, Pa.
A. Orville Kenny, Toronto, Can.
Mrs. Grace Walker, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. J. A. Wall, Winthrop, Mass.
W. P. Halenkamp, Columbus, O.
Mrs. Inez Rohleder, Hutchinson, Kan.
M. Curley Burns, Dallas, Tex.
Bluey Morey, Omaha, Neb.
Rudolph F. Bester, Des Moines, Ia.
Eric J. F. Galloway, Swampscott, Mass.
Mrs. Alice McP. Morgan, Melrose, Mass.
Mrs. Ethel W. Rivers, Fall River, Mass.
Miss Francis M. Brown, Fall River, Mass.
Baker Eddy Remig Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Maude Howard, Janesville, Wis.
Mrs. Hazel Howard Brown, Sparta, Mich.
A. A. Lamphier, Meriden, Conn.
Mrs. A. A. Lamphier, Meriden, Conn.
R. A. Hays, Jersey City, N. J.

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Cleaners and Dyers
Telephone Wash. Heights 1027
LOUIS HART
Dry Cleaning is no longer considered a Luxury
YOUR ARE ALWAYS SAFE
Every article insured while in our care.
Goods promptly called for and delivered.
We Refer you to Satisfied Monitor Readers.
LOUIS HART
521 WEST 181 STREET
Established 1910

SALE
A rug wholesaler's complete stock of fine Orientals to be sold at surprisingly low prices in a
REORGANIZATION SALE
Only a month ago we started this experiment of selling rugs direct. Its success warrants a complete reorganization entailing the Sale of our entire stock at unduplicated prices. You can save $100 to $500 on large size rugs; small sizes from $11.50 up. Open Saturdays to 5 P. M.
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Wholesalers of Fine Oriental Rugs
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Visit Our New and More Spacious Show Rooms at
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You will enjoy seeing our new spring line of Fur Scarfs
All Furs and Workmanship of the Highest Quality
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NEW YORK BROOKLYN NEWARK PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH CLEVELAND BUFFALO
A Most Important Showing...
SILK FROCKS
OF THE NEW SCARF PRINTS

a vivacious mode for early Spring
19.75
FROCKS fashioned of lovely hand-blocked crepe de Chine scarfs. They have a new gayety of colour design that has completely captivated the smart younger set. Women's and misses' sizes.

Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Note the new long handle on this commodious pouch developed in mountain goat leather. Left.
Imported Envelope of Morocco, genuine lizard-trimmed. With passport case, zipper-closed. Right
Important Spring Collection of
Imported and Domestic
HANDBAGS
$7.50
To list the many smart styles that this group comprises would be to issue a Baedecker of Spring Handbag Fashions.
Included are imports just off the Paris boats and new conceptions of the mode in domestic handbags. Highlights
—the correct color nuances for 1929
—the smart usage of shoe-leathers
—distinctive variants of the long-handled pouch and the envelope pouch
—interesting color contrast effects
—passport compartments, vanity requisites and linings that are unusually fine.
GROUND FLOOR

Genuine Snakeskin Bag with Marcasite Ornament and inner pocket for passport. Left.
Beige Calf Envelope with Modern applique in Watersnake and self-tone Calf Leather. Right.

AVIATION — RADIO

"The ABC of Flight"

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Many of the millions of English-speaking people today are among the potential passengers who will take to the air in the next few years. In order to get a real appreciation of flying they will get much more out of flying if they know some of the fundamentals of flight. But this may seem too technical a subject for them or it may, at least, be dull reading.

Fortunately a compact source of this information is now available which is not in the least bit technical and which makes such easy reading that several people have been known to read it through several times for the enjoyment it gave them. This is the book of W. Laurence LePage entitled "The ABC of Flight."

One day, right after the Lindbergh flight to Paris, Mr. LePage in conference with the writer discussed the possibilities of some aviation articles for our aviation section then about to start. We had some definite ideas. So did Mr. LePage. We had always felt that a series on the rudiments of flying was a real need if written simply and readably. Mr. LePage seemed the one person qualified, for he has had vast aviation experience in England as well as at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Then he became editor of Aviation and this experience of dealing with the lay public mellowed his technical experience so that he developed that quality which is so seldom found in technical men, the ability of translating technicalities into everyday terms.

Only a suggestion was needed to start Mr. LePage off, for he knew the need. The result was a series of some 15 or more articles which were highly acclaimed and for which we are still getting requests. The information in these series was too good to be lost in the passing, and Mr. LePage decided to use them as the basis of a book, augmented by some additional data.

The result is a volume that is just what its name implies. In the discussion of the series several tentative titles were discussed, among them the "ABC of Aviation" and the "ABC of Flying." We felt that the substitution of the word "flight" for "aviation" or "flying" was more descriptive and moving, and that since the subject has generally been called the 'theory of flight" that "flight" was a made-to-order title. This title was carried over for the book.

"The ABC of Flight" uses the simplest analogies in bringing home the points which make flying possible. The result is that junior high school students can grasp it with ease, and many grammar school students have perused its pages with interest and gain.

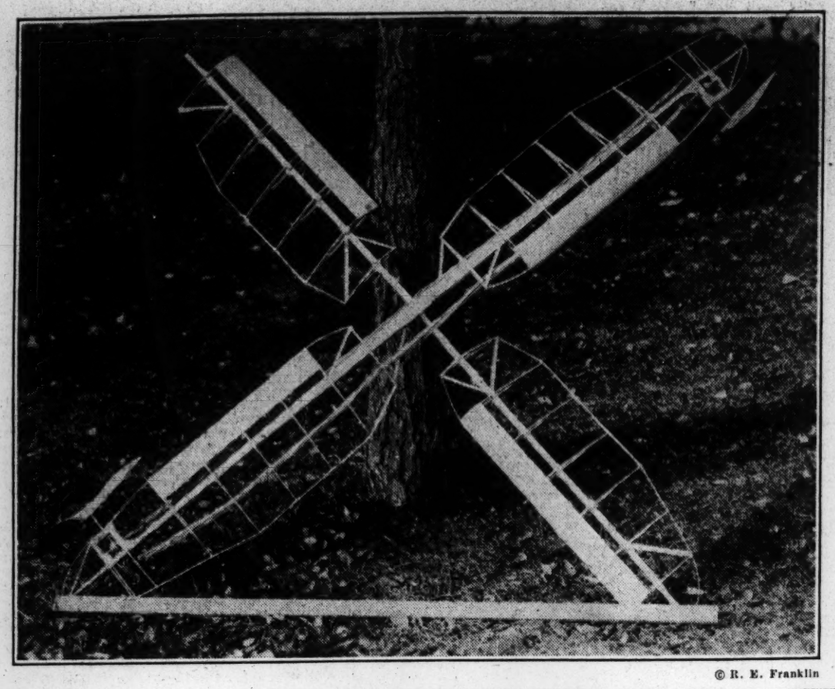
Flying, if it has ever seemed at all mysterious, is shown to be one of the simplest and most accurate developments of mankind. Mr. LePage turns the seemingly vapory ether around us into a solid concrete road for airplanes. And he does it convincingly.

Each part of the airplane is explained and as one nears the end he finds himself mentally flying around the countryside, intelligently handling the controls, banking on corners, diving, coming in for a landing and carefully adjusting the stick, rudder and throttle so that the end of the flight and the book is a perfect "three-point landing."

Very shortly after the book was first published J. A. Wilson, Controller General of Civil Aviation in Canada, issued a recommendation to all flying schools and flying clubs in the Dominion that the "The ABC of Flight" become a standard elementary textbook. A number of flying schools in this country use it as a primer to flying instruction and Alexander Klemin, professor of aeronautics at New York University, has recommended it to his students and to the faculty in charge of evening classes.

"The ABC of Flight" has a foreword by Edward P. Warner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics. It is published by John Wiley & Sons, New York. The book has been generously reviewed by newspapers. Best of all it has had the unqualified approval of the really technical aviation magazines as well, so that the newcomer in aviation will not "get off on the wrong foot."

LIDDICOAT HELICOPTER MODEL



© R. E. Franklin

THE Liddicoat Helicopter, designed by R. T. Liddicoat, assistant professor of engineering mechanics in the University of Michigan, was built by a senior in the aeronautical section of the engineering school, M. F. Stoughton of Portland, Me.

It is a four-fan arrangement, with a variable pitch on each blade, each being built up like a regular airplane wing, having a steep angle of attack at the hub and decreasing almost to flatness at the wing tip.

A score of rubber strands extend from one propeller, across the length of two wing-paddles, to a fastening on an S-hook from where each motor may be wound with a geared hand drill or the conventionally used egg-beater found in any junior aviator's kit of tools. The power is imparted to the propellers by a worm-gear aluminum arrangement.

At the center, below the hub as shown in the picture, is a little spindle on which it may revolve during preliminary turns before corkscrewing itself into the air. Below each wing-tip also is a 7-inch bamboo skid, slanting carefully away from the direction of spinning, which is clockwise as we look at this picture.

Professor Liddicoat has had another helicopter of smaller dimensions, made and flown in the testing laboratory; and a 26-foot model made from it with a gasoline motor, which was flown on Ferry Field (the athletic field) in 1927.

The present model weighs under 10 ounces, covered complete. A man-carrying model, made after this pattern, is being made in Dayton, O., at the governmental experimental department, and is said to be nearly completed, ready for some of the preliminary tests. Silk tissue paper, doped with amyl acetate, is the covering for this airscrew.

COPPER MINERS GET INCREASE IN WAGES

BUTTE, Mont. (AP) — Miners and others employed on a daily basis by the larger copper-producing companies in the Butte district have received a wage increase of 25 cents a day.

The increase will be paid as long as the retail price of copper remains at 17 cents or more a pound. An increase of 50 cents a day was granted last October based on 15-cent copper. Companies posting the increase included the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the Butte & Superior, and the East Butte Copper Mining Company.

The Listener Speaks

THE Prize Song from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" was heard once again on Wednesday night in the course of the concert given through Columbia at 10 p. m. by the Kolster Symphony Orchestra. It was played with real feeling, and doubtless seemed more interesting than ever to most listeners as their acquaintance with it during the last few days has become more intimate.

While the introduction of the same jokes in motion-picture comedies of the same vintage does little to increase our enjoyment of them, the opposite is true in the case of good music, so that the frequent instances of one number being used in many programs within a few days only serve to increase our interest in it in each case.

The Kolster program opened with Tchaikovsky's "Valse des Fleurs" from the "Casse Noisette" suite. With its fine swinging movement it was an excellent choice since it easily carried the attention with its sweeping rhythm into the mood of the occasion. Following the Prize Song came Mendelssohn's Scherzo from the "String Quartet in E minor." The change of mood which it brought with its gayly hurrying melodies was very effectively planned. Josef Strauss, son of the famous "Waltz King" Johann, was the composer of the light and pleasant "Whistler's Song" which came next.

The Palmolive Hour was in progress at the same time as was this concert. Occasional brief turnings of the dial to the nearest NBC distribution point brought in a good selection from "Honeymoon Lane" played and sung by the ensemble, "Crazy Rhythm" played briefly in dance rhythm and a "Hawaiian Love Song" in which a good deal of brass was used with unusual effect for that type of music. Olive Palmer put real feeling in "Home, Sweet Home."

Earlier in the evening another old favorite, "Old Folks at Home," had concluded the Columbia "Daguerreotypes" group of songs. At 9:30 through the same stations Gene Austin, whose Victor records have outsold any others made by that company and whose voice has consequently echoed frequently down every kind of phonograph horn, was featured in a program of popular music.

Two of his old favorites were "Carolina Moon" and "Crazy Over You," while among his newer hits were "Wedding Bells" and "Riverside Drive." Coming over the radio Mr. Austin's voice seemed to have rather less of that crooning quality which has made his records so popular.

Tchaikovsky's "Valse des Fleurs" has been recorded by Herman Finck's Orchestra in London on Columbia 5047M and also in the Philadelphia Orchestra's splendid manner on Victor 6617. The whole "Casse Noisette" suite as played by this organization is contained in album number M3.

D. M.

Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:12 p. m.—Mass. Federation of Music Clubs program.
4:50 Jack Mahoney, tenor; Doris Coleman, pianist.
5:00 The Troubadours.
5:35 Stock market; business news.
5:40 The Troubadours.
6:00 Big Brother Club; Black Beauty; news; code practice.
7:00 Chamber of Commerce male quartet and talk on New England.
7:15 Masterpiece Pianist.
7:30 NBC, Coward Comfort Hour. Felicitation (Elliott); Down Where the Cotton Blossoms Grow; Valley of Roses (Ancliffe); Macushla (MacMurrough); Picture of Dreams (Limbye); Love, Here Is My Heart (Silesu); Saida (Liede); I Want a Girl; The Bullfighter (Metallo); Evening Song (Natchez).
8:00 NBC, Forhan's Song Shop; Vincent Youmans night.
8:30 NBC, Hoover Sentinels.
9:00 NBC, Seiberling Grand Orchestra, with Elizabeth Lennox, contralto. Prelude to third act "Lohengrin" (Wagner); Amour Viens Aider (Love, Aid Me) "Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns); Cavatina (Raff); Sonny Boy (Jolson); Deep River (Burleigh); Just Awearyin' for You (Bond); Kreisleriana (arr. Rapee).
9:30 Mr. and Mrs. skit.
10:00 NBC, Halsey Stuart presentation. I'm Bringing a Red Red Rose (Donaldson); Florindo (Burgmein); The Old Refrain (Kreisler); Cavalry Trot (Rubenstein); Melody in A (Dawes); Rosita (Arndt); Come West, Little Girl, "Whoopee."
10:30 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

4:30 p. m.—Lyda Voorhies.
4:50 Musicale; stocks; positions.
5:45 Earl Weidner, Keith Memorial organ.
6:11 Time; agriculture; weather.
6:35 Wallace Streeter's Templers.
6:54 News; Chimes.
7:00 Political Sidelights, M. E. Hennessey.
7:10 Bert Lowe's orchestra.
7:25 World Bookman.
7:30 Hiram and the Dairy Maids.
7:50 Financial news.
8:00 NBC, Lehn and Fink Serenade; Hazel Rawson - Cades, "Good Looks," editor of the Woman's Home Companion.
8:30 NBC, Champion Sparkers, with Dick Robertson. Sally of My Dreams; Sweethearts on Parade; Viennese Echoes; I Must Love You; Ya Comin' Up Tonight; My Inspiration Is You; A La Bien Aimee; Crazy Over You; Hay Straw.
9:00 Browne's Modene Merrymakers.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Longines time.
10:01 Sport-O-Grams.
10:06 Bert Lowe's orchestra.
10:24 Weather; news.
10:30 Sager's Hockey; Bruins vs. Pittsburgh, reported by Frank Ryan; Hum and Strum Boys.
10:36 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.
11:15 Edward McEnelly's orchestra.
11:30 Time; temperature.
12:00 Time; temperature.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

4:45 p. m.—Mrs. William C. Adams of the B. Y. W. C. A.
5:00 Ted and his Gang.
5:30 Householders [illegible].
6:00 Newscasting.
6:05 Selections for Strings. Dance of the Chinese Dolls (Rabikoff); Chanson (Friml); Country Gardens (Grainger); Elegie (Massenet).
6:20 The Talisman and his Crusaders. Hymn to the Sun (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Song of India (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Orientale (Cui); Hindu Dance (Shelley).
6:35 Temperature; Perley Stevens' orchestra.
6:59 Time; weather; news.
7:11 "Amos 'n Andy."
7:25 Mason and Hamlin concert; Madrigal Singers; Concert Waltz (Friml); Nymphs and Shepherds (Purcell); Chit Chat (arr. Mogffett); Soul Cake (Anonymous); Hark the Echoing Air (Purcell); Spring Chorus (Saint-Saens); Marriage de Roses (Franck); Liebestraum (Liszt); I'm So Glad (arr. Dett); There's a Meeting Here Tonight; Pomp and Circumstance (Elgar).
8:00 CBS, United Opera Company—"The Barber of Seville."
9:00 CBS, "Aunt Jemima."
9:30 CBS, Sonora Hour; Ivan Ivantzoff, baritone; Sonora Male Trio.
10:00 CBS, The Columbians. Hymn to the Sun (Rimsky-Korsakoff); Two Guitars; Dardanella; The Song I Love; Manhattan Serenade (Alter).
10:30 C B S, "Close-Ups — Northwest Mounted Police Picture."
11:00 News; Charles Hector's orchestra.
11:40 CBS, Everglades Orchestra.

WBET, Boston (1360kc-220m)

5:00 p. m.—Variety Hour.
6:00 News; Science Service talk.
6:30 Charles Di Gaetano and his Varsitonians.
7:00 Financial summary; news.
7:10 Babson Question Period.
7:15 Ritz-Carlton dinner music.
7:45 Helen Otis, pianist.
8:00 Estelle King, soprano; Ethel Robeson, pianist.
8:30 Patrick J. Gaffeney and Irish Entertainers, assisted by J. W. Murphy, tenor.
9:00 Time; program arranged by May Wells, contralto; Anna van Galen, contralto; Elsie Chase, pianist.
9:30 Priscilla Quartet.
10:00 Dance program.
10:30 Jack Mahoney, songs.
10:45 Meyer Davis' Le Paradis Band.

WLOE, Boston (1500kc-200m)

5:00 p. m.—Lynn service talks.
6:00 Candle-light Hour; news.
6:35 Red Top Serenaders.
7:00 Insurance talk.
7:02 Dinner Dance Music.:
7:30 National Players.
8:00 Musical program.
9:00 Goodwill and Educational Radio Broadcast.
9:30 Sperber Trio.
10:00 Beacon Trio.
11:00 Waltham time.

WBSO, Wellesley (780kc-384m)

12:00 p. m.—Midnight Ministry.

WTAG, Worcester (580kc-517m)

6:30 p. m.—From NBC.
7:00 Travel talk.
7:30 to 8:30 From NBC.
8:30 Roper Hour.
9:00 to 10:30 From NBC.
10:30 News.

WCSH, Portland (940kc-319m)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:00 Talk; news.
7:30 to 8:30 From NBC.
8:30 T. A. Huston program.
9:00 From NBC.
10:00 From NBC
10:30 Time; news.

WEAN, Providence (500kc-545m)

6:50 p. m.—Weybosset program.
7:05 Weather; temperature.
7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:20 Newscasting.
7:25 Rhode Island Artists' Hour.
8:00 to 11:00 From CBS.
11:00 News; same as WNAC.
11:40 From CBS.
12:00 Biltmore Hotel Orchestra.

WJAR, Providence (890kc-337m)

6:45 p. m.—News; temperature.
6:55 Harold Sheffers' Concert Orchestra.
7:25 Weather report.
7:30 to 8:30 From NBC.
8:35 Mae A. Hughes, soprano; Vaughn A. Kazarian, baritone.
9:00 to 10:30 From NBC.
10:30 News.

WTIC, Hartford (600kc-500m)

6:30 p. m.—Sea Gull Dinner Group.
7:00 Music Memory Contest.
7:30 to 8:30 From NBC.
8:30 The Imperials.
9:00 to 11:00 From NBC.
11:00 News; weather.

WGY, Schenectady (790kc-380m)

6:30 p. m.—Kenmore dinner music.
7:30 Agricultural prgoram.
8:00 to 9:30 From NBC.
9:30 "With the Joneses."
10:00 From NBC.
10:30 Carborundum program.
11:30 Organ recital, Floyd Walter.

WABC, New York (860kc-349m)

6:00 p. m.—Palais D'Or Orchestra.
7:00 Chimes; program summary.
7:05 "Dog," Daisy Miller.
7:30 Francine Musicale.
8:00 United Opera Company—"Barber of Seville."
9:00 "Aunt Jemima."
9:30 Sonora Hour.
10:00 The Columbians.
10:30 "Close Ups"
11:00 Elmer Grosso and his orchestra.
12:00 Dance program.

WJZ, New York (760kc-395m)

7:00 "What's Happening in the Theater," Burns Mantle.
7:15 Hal Kemp's orchestra.
7:45 Remington Schuyler, the cowboy artist.
8:30 Champion Sparkers.
9:00 Los Sevillanos, with Dolores Cassinelli and Julian Oliver.
9:30 Maxwell House Hour.
10:00 Time; Milady's Musicians.
10:30 The Sixteen Singers.
11:00 Slumber Music.

WEAF, New York (660kc-454m)

6:00 p. m. — Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
7:00 Mid week hymn sing.
7:30 Coward Comfort Hour.
8:00 Forhan's Song Shop.
8:30 Hoover Sentinel's.
9:00 Seiberling Grand Orchestra.
9:30 "Rapid Transit" sketches.
10:00 Halsey Stuart presentation.
10:30 Palais D'Or Orchestra.
11:00 Ben Bernie's Orchestra.

WOR, Newark (710kc-422m)

7:00 p. m.—Time; Rutgers University program.
7:30 Chimes.
8:00 Mason's Merrymakers.
8:30 WOR Stock Company.
9:00 "Concerto," Helen Schafmeister, pianist; Rupert Sircom, organist.
9:30 "Musical Overtones"; Ruth Haynes, soprano; George Ruttman, tenor.
10:00 Bamberger Little Symphony.
11:00 News; weather.
11:05 Palais Joy Orchestra.
11:30 Heigh-Ho Orchestra.

KDKA, Pittsburgh (980kc-306m)

7:00 p. m.—Chimes; studio program.
7:30 Kemble and Mills program.
8:00 to 10:00 From NBC.
10:00 Maytag Radioette.
10:30 Weather; William Penn Orchestra.

WLW, Cincinnati (700kc-428m)

6:00 p. m.—Henry Thies and his orchestra.
6:30 Dynacone Diners.
7:00 "Commerce and the Individual."
7:15 Hotel Gibson Orchestra.
7:30 Historical Highlights.
8:00 From NBC.
9:00 A Garden of Music.
9:30 From NBC.
10:00 Crosley Burnt Corkers.
11:00 Heermann Instrumental Trio.
11:30 Henry Thies' orchestra.
12:00 Showbox Orchestra.
1:00 a. m.—Henry Thies' orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m. — (NBC) — Rastus and his Musical Menagerie.
8:30 (NBC)—"Cheerio."
8:50 (NBC)—Parnassus Trio.
10:00 (NBC)—National Home Hour.
2:45 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.

WBZA

11:00 a. m.—(NBC)—RCA Educational Hour with lecture-recital by Walter Damrosch, assisted by Symphony Orchestra. First half "Kettledrums and Cymbals"; Swedish Wedding March (Sodermann); Scene in the Country, from "Symphonie Fantastique" (Berlios); Procession of the Gods Into Valhalla, from "The Rhinegold" (Wagner). Second half, "Trombone and Tuba"; Finale from "Symphony No. 5" (Glazounow); Ride of the Valkyries, from "The Valkyries" (Wagner).
3:45 p. m.—Ferdinand Gottschalk of "The Command to Love" company.
4:00 (NBC)—Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Max Dolin, directly from San Francisco.

WNAC

10:00 a. m. — (CBS) — National Homemakers' Club.
10:30 Shepard Concert Ensemble.
12:00 (CBS)—Household Bazaar.
1:15 p. m. (CBS)—Harry Tucker and his orchestra.
3:00 The Dandies of Yesterday.

Notes From Washington

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

CHAIN-STATION program duplication on the cleared and regional channels, subject of much concern in parts of the country where different points of receiving set dials tune in the same program from different stations, will continue unabated until March 1, at least. The 300-mile separation order promulgated by the Federal Radio Commission last September, but postponed until Feb. 1, has been postponed once more until the March date.

Commissioners are frankly at a loss as to how to meet this problem. The proposal to require a 300-mile separation between stations on cleared channels that offer identical programs would work a loss to many communities by requiring their stations to leave the networks. Cases in point are Schenectady and New York, New York and Philadelphia, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Washington and Baltimore.

The assumption that a station has a consistently good service range of 300 miles simply because it is on a cleared channel is negatived by engineering testimony.

* * *

C. Francis Jenkins, the Washington inventor of television, reports that within a few weeks he will have his new television transmitter in operation near Washington. At the same time the Jenkins Television Corporation is preparing to build another station near New York.

Half tone images of recognizable nature are promised by Mr. Jenkins on the same sets that are now tuning in his silhouette subjects, such as dancing girls and pen and ink sketches. His present transmissions are on a 10-kilocycle band, but the new transmitter will use 100 kilocycles. It will only be necessary for those who have the Jenkins receivers to flatten the amplifiers and install different coils to receive the new tests.

The station will have a 5-kilowatt output. The present station, W3XK, has been using 50 watts and, according to Mr. Jenkins, its visual objects are being picked up throughout the country.

* * *

Denmark's radio "population" now aggregates 230,453 broadcast receiving sets, Vice Consul E. A. Johnson has reported from Copenhagen. This compares with 153,800 licensed sets when the last census was taken in October, 1927.

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Historic Moroccan Town Being Rapidly Developed Under French Influence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CASABLANCA, Morocco—With a newly planned center, improved harbor and highways to neighboring cities in prospect, Agadir, the Moroccan seaport whose historic "incident" in 1911 came near precipitating a European war, enters upon a new sphere of importance.

It had been decided by France that the Sus country, shielded by mountain ranges and the sea, should be left undisturbed until the growth of French prestige in the rest of Morocco should penetrate among its leaders and possibly mitigate the hostility to European interference. But in consequence of the distress following the rain shortage of 1927, the French sought to help the Sus by opening the port of Agadir, under military supervision, to the importation of essential commodities. Early in 1928 the success of this policy was proved by the voluntary submission to the French of the Ida ou Tanant, the largest group of dissident tribes living on the borders of French influence.

With this obstruction removed, and the daily improvement in the relations between the natives and the French garrisons, which have gradually been introduced among them, the country is ready for economic development. The new town of Agadir has had to be planned out, and a water supply arranged for. The port has been improved by lengthening the mole, and roads are in course of construction which will link Agadir with the Berber stronghold of Tarudant, leading through the pass to Marrakesh, and with Mogador the next port up the coast.

The taste for greater prosperity has awakened the Sus tribesmen to the possibilities of friendly trade and intercourse. The next phase in the development of the country will be the opening of Agadir to European settlers and traders, and there are indications that this step will be taken very soon.

Agadir holds out excellent prospects. Behind it there lie 5000 square miles of rich, alluvial soil, where an exceptionally mild climate would foster the development of semi-tropical agriculture, sheltered by the Atlas spurs which run on both sides of the Sus River Valley. Already the forests of olive and argan trees provide scope for exported produce, and the hillsides covered with scrub form pasture for goats, whose skins are already valued for Morocco leather known the world over.

Eventually there is the prospect of tapping the mineral resources of the Atlas, which have up to the present only been scratched the difficulties of mining and transporting to port of shipment having prevented any large undertakings. The French are also keenly alive to the future of the tourist industry in Morocco, and Agadir with its ideal climate and beautiful scenery may well attract visitors in future winters.

DRUNKENNESS ARRESTS DECREASE IN ENGLAND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A very substantial decrease in the number of persons arrested for drunkenness during the past year in Manchester and Salford is shown by the annual figures of the chief constables of those two cities, which are now available. In a population of about a million people there were 3792 arrests during 1928 for this class of offense, this figure including the two cities, showing a total reduction of 960, or over 20 per cent as compared with the previous year.

Not only has a substantial improvement been manifested during the course of 12 months but the improvement is still noticeable when a comparison is made with earlier periods which were not abnormal in any way. Restrictions by legislation on the facilities for obtaining drink have not always been followed by decrease in arrests; but for several years past the general trend, apart from fluctuations due to abnormal causes, has been in the direction of increased sobriety on the part of British citizens.

Belgium Getting Ready for World Fair Centenary

New Names of Participants Being Added Every Day to Exhibitors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANTWERP—Although this World's Fair, which is to be opened in April, 1930, is being organized to commemorate the centenary of Belgium's independence, it has none the less been conceived in a manner essentially commercial. Antwerp has drawn up a most interesting program for this exhibition, its various sections of colonies, shipping, and transport relating exactly to what at the present time constitute some of the most important factors of economic life. Besides this, there is the retrospective exhibition of Flemish art (up to 1830).

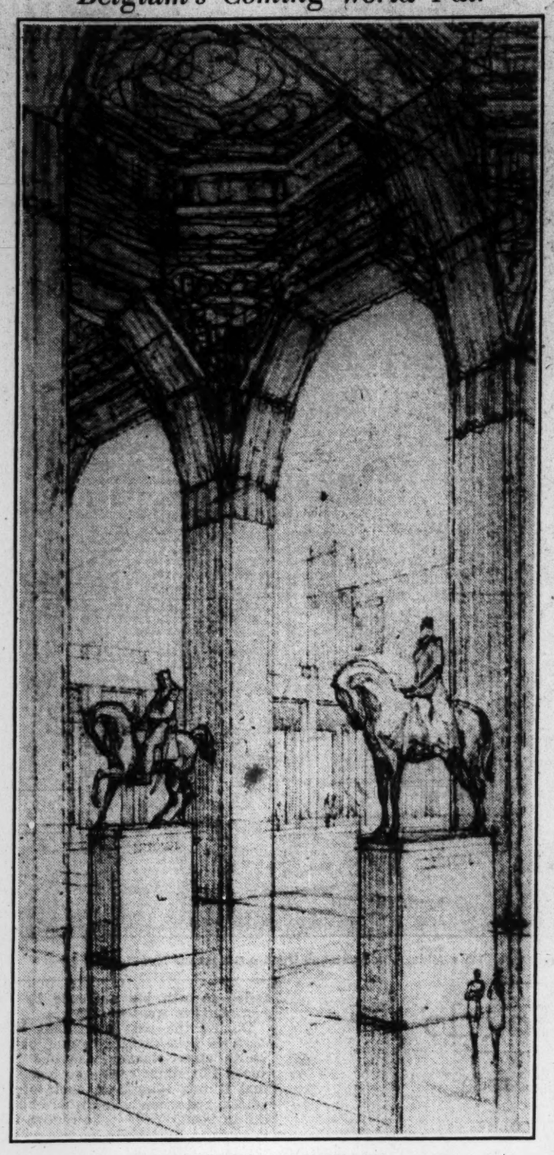
Seventeen foreign countries have already officially notified Antwerp of their participation in the exhibition, and it is expected that many more will follow shortly.

Every day new names are being added to the list of Belgian industrial, commercial and shipping companies taking part in the exhibition—which leads to believe that Belgium's participation will be most interesting. The Colonies Department has decided to erect a "Pavilion du Congo belge"—Belgian Congo Hall—which will be entirely fitted up by the most important colonial firms in Belgium.

Preliminary works are being carried out incessantly. The construction of a church and school—two stately buildings destined to survive the exhibition, in which the retrospective section of Flemish Art will be installed, advances very rapidly. In the same way the laying out of avenues and promenades, as well as the foundations of the Belgian and other halls are progressing steadily. Furthermore in order to enhance still more the success of this World's Fair, the town authorities of Antwerp have decided to celebrate in the same year the inauguration of the new harbor installations which will enable the port of Antwerp to handle treble the traffic which it does at present.

Besides all this, there will be a series of other exhibitions, congresses, sports and other attractions, all and every one of which are sure to heighten the interest of the Antwerp World's Fair. Agricultural and horticultural exhibitions will also be held in Antwerp in 1930, some of which will bear an international character while others will be purely national or provincial. A Colonial Congress will also be held in Antwerp in the same year.

Belgium's Coming World Fair



THE CENTENARY ENTRANCE
This Imposing Cour d'Honneur Will Form the Principal Gate to the Exhibition.

France Unyielding—and Why

Desire for Ironclad Security Still Weighs, Observer Shows in European Survey

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

WHATEVER may be the legal aspect of the occupation of Rhineland, the French insist on certain political measures preliminary to the evacuation of the region of Germany which, according to the Treaty of Versailles, they have a right to control militarily until 1935. Though it is probable that some of their demands will be waived, it will be as well to understand their point of view.

First, they link up the occupation with reparations. In theory, they are prepared to consent to the German thesis which would entirely separate the two subjects. But, in fact, they make evacuation before the appointed date conditional on a new settlement of the financial problem.

Then they want to complete their defense in Alsace-Lorraine. The recovered provinces had been in German possession for nearly 50 years, and the fortifications were, of course, on the old French frontier. Before France releases its hold of Rhineland it would like to have built up fresh fortifications to prevent a further German invasion. The Locarno Pact as well as the Kellogg Pact is a guarantee against invasion, but these treaties do not obviate the necessity of self-protection.

Concern of Small Republics

Again, the central European countries which emerged from the peacemaking are still comparatively young and feeble. They wish to take full advantage of the 15 years' respite provided by the occupation of Rhineland. This remark applies to Poland and Czechoslovakia in particular—new nations which believe they have something to mistrust in Germany which is rapidly regaining its former power. France is their ally and they would use their influence to keep French troops on the Rhine as long as possible. Every year strengthens them and five years more of occupation are not negligible.

Hence the demand for a Locarno of the East. Before France lets go it should demand, say many people, the signing by Germany of a new guarantee as definite as that which France and Germany signed at Locarno. Certainly Poland and others also form part of the Locarno system, but the clauses which concern Poland and others are by no means as clear as those which concern France. It is therefore proposed that Germany should renounce, absolutely and specifically, all thought of warfare with Poland. The argument is that French security is to be found not merely on the Rhine, but on the Vistula and on the Danube. If there were conflict in Europe, it would not come from an attack by Germany on France, but rather from an attack on the eastern frontiers. There are many outstanding questions, territorial and political, between Germany and Poland. If these were to become acute, France would doubtless be drawn in. There is then a need for a Locarno of the East.

Problem of Anschluss

Then there is the problem of Austria. Both Germany and Austria apparently wish to unite. The propaganda in favor of the Anschluss continues unabated. It makes great progress. Now many European countries are implacably opposed to the Anschluss. Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, is said to have informed Dr. Stresemann that the Anschluss means war. M. Briand is said to have repeated the warning in private conversation, and there has been no denial. One deprecates the use of such menaces. It would be far better if the ministers renounced a diplomatic weapon of this kind. Threats are dangerous in themselves, and they are contrary to the promises which have been exchanged. Doubtless Dr. Benes and M. Briand simply meant to point out to Dr. Stresemann that the Anschluss would create conditions full of peril. They did not wish to imply that war would be declared on Germany or Austria, but that the uneasiness which would result from the accomplishment of the Anschluss would be likely to lead to hostilities.

Therefore it is suggested that before France evacuates Rhineland Germany should pledge itself not to seek to achieve the Anschluss with Austria against the will of the Council of the League of Nations. It is highly improbable that Germany would take such a pledge, but the refusal of Germany would, it is argued, justify the continuance of the occupation.

Once more the problem of minorities. The other day August Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, complained of German propaganda in Upper Silesia. The German minorities there were being stirred up to revolt. Dr. Stresemann beat the table with his fist and was very angry. But it remains true that German minorities in Poland are restless, and Polish minorities in Germany are restless. Cannot something be done to assure the rights of minorities before Germany is freed from the military occupation of Rhineland?

Activity in Hungary

Another matter which causes inquietude in France is the arming of Hungary. It is alleged that even during the conversations of Lugano machine guns were discovered en route for Budapest. This is not the first time. Hungary is not Germany, but Hungary may become an ally of Germany, and steps should be taken to deal with the clandestine traffic in arms before the evacuation.

Further, at Geneva have been prepared model treaties of arbitration and nonaggression. It is proposed that Germany should sign such treaties with its neighbors. France is prepared to sign them with any nation, and it is urged that Germany should be willing to do as much.

It is remarked that while Germany is offering to an Austrian functionary the direction of the department of patent rights—thus in a small degree realizing the Anschluss—Germany is also considering a bill in the Reichstag which distinguishes between German-speaking Czechoslovaks and other Czechoslovaks for the purpose of nationalization. This is regarded as a symptom of pan-Germanism.

Besides, M. Briand has definitely expressed his distrust of the German professional army. One would think that France cannot protest against a form of army which was imposed on Germany by the Versailles Conference. But the fact remains that the French believe that a conscript army is less dangerous than a small efficient voluntary long-service professional army. The conscript army is a citizen army, and therefore would resent being thrown into an aggressive war; whereas the professional army is composed of potential officers, whose interest it is to see the army grow, since they would, in the event of war, be rapidly promoted.

It should be repeated it is illogical of the French to complain, for Germany did not choose its professional army. Nevertheless it is a point which weighs in the balance against evacuation.

Finally, the French wish to set up a commission of Rhineland control before they evacuate. Germany does not object particularly to such a commission, provided it ceases its functions in 1935. But that is precisely the moment when the French want it to operate. Moreover, the Germans think that the control of Rhineland should not be confined to the German side, but should be bilateral—that is to say, extended to the French side. Against this conception the French express indignation.

Such are some of the principal French objections to evacuation—or at least some of the French conditions of evacuation. In setting them forward I do not intend to indorse them. On the contrary, I think some of them are unreasonable. Others are subject to modification and doubtless a compromise could be reached. But it is desirable that we should realize that the French case, supported by central European countries, is not vague, but is based upon definite arguments. It is probable that evacuation will come at a relatively early date, for British influence is on the side of a cessation. Be this as it may, here are arguments which the Germans will have to meet, and assurances which the Germans will be asked to give.

LONDON ADAPTS TRADES' SCHOOL TO ADULT NEEDS

Penal Institution Has Been Reconditioned and Adapted for Cultural Purposes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—How university graduates, even those of distinguished attainments, are learning for the first time how to look at pictures and how to listen to music in the literary institutes of London was brought out recently when the City Literary Institute was opened by the Lord Mayor, in Goldsmith Street, Drury Lane.

The new institute was formerly an industrial school. It had been lying derelict for some years, and now, having been reconditioned at a cost of between £10,000 and £20,000, has been adapted for cultural studies for adult students. The membership of the institute is already over 4000 men and women, and there is a staff of 120 lecturers.

The institute is one of 200 part-time educational institutions in London which, under the auspices of the London County Council, provide educational facilities for people of all tastes and all ages. To get over the difficulties of accommodation the expedient was adopted of organizing lectures inside the offices vacated by city workers, and the principal of the institute looked back with fond recollection on a little group of 13 students who came together in the General Post Office North for 19 weeks during the summer of 1921 to discuss economic problems, and laid the foundation of the present widespread organization.

The students of the City Literary Institute, and indeed those of any of the Council's other literary institutes—there are 12 in all—are not seeking opportunities for further education in order to use them for purposes of material profit; they are seeking them that they may develop a fuller appreciation of "the finer values of life," and they are finding them in those institutes.

The curriculum of a literary institute is not imposed by the authority. It is worked out in accordance with the wishes of the students themselves; it presents intellectual pleasure in which thousands of men and women find relief from their ordinary business lives. The students are not necessarily uneducated men and women. Many of them have enjoyed excellent educational opportunities, and now seek to extend the field of their interests.

The curricula of the institutes are rapidly expanding. True to their ideal of adhering to a non-vocational basis and supplying general culture they include a wide range of liberal and educational studies and interests. Literature and literary criticism and language are the largest and most permanent single elements.

REDDI MADE INDIAN AGENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE TOWN—Srinivasa Sastri is to be succeeded by Sir K. V. Reddi as representative in South Africa of the Government of India. He is a lawyer of the High Court of Madras and practices in the Kistna district of the Presidency. He distinguished himself early in the honorary work of local administration.

When a joint committee of Parliament inquired into the bill which established the present Constitution of India Si Kurma appeared as a prominent witness in the interest of the non-Brahmins of Madras. Since then he has been one of the best known and most widely respected leaders of that community. He was nominated to represent them in the old Legislative Council of India.

Croats Organize Against Serbian Lead in Business

Priests Declare Themselves for Democrat-Peasant Coalition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ZAGREB, Jugoslavia—The Chamber of Commerce here met recently and after listening to a number of heated speeches enthusiastically decided to support the Croatian political leaders in their struggle for more local autonomy and constitutional equality.

For several years some of the leading industrialists of Zagreb have shown an inclination to be politically neutral or even to favor the politicians from Serbia, who have exercised almost complete control over the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes ever since its formation.

This has caused much dissatisfaction among the majority of the business people of Croatia, and it finally provoked an open conflict which resulted in a complete victory for the aggressive supporters of the Croatian cause. At the last meeting the neutral members were excluded from the Chamber of Commerce, and a series of militant resolutions were adopted, among which was one denouncing all loans concluded by the present Belgrade Government, including the loan just received from the Swedish Match Company. In other words, "the bourgeoisie," or middle classes, have taken sides with the masses from the new provinces against the domination of the political parties from Serbia.

A few weeks ago, also, the Croatian priests declared themselves on the side of the Democratic-Peasant coalition, which is leading the new provinces in the struggle against Belgrade. A little later the Croatian women's organizations did the same, excluding from all Croatian societies two women from Zagreb who had shown themselves sympathetic toward Belgrade. And now the business men have joined the ranks, too. The mobilization of all the forces in the new provinces is becoming more complete.

SEAPLANE STOPS IN SHIP'S WAKE TO PICK UP MAIL

Experiment of Hamburg Line on Trip From Brazil Has New Feature

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—While air technique is not yet so developed that a regular transatlantic postal service is regarded as practicable, air mail service plays a constantly larger rôle in delivery of post. Novel in its method is the Hamburg South American Steamship Company's experiment of combined seaplane and express steamer mail service.

On the last trip of the company's Cap Arcona out from Rio de Janeiro a seaplane of the German-managed Brazilian Condor Syndicate Air Service flew after the big ship, descended safely close in her wake, with the ship traveling at a rate of 21 knots, and attached a mail bag to a long rope trailing behind. This alighting behind a moving ship is new, the Hamburg South American Steamship Company believes.

It is obvious that such combinations of service of steamer and plane shorten the time of post delivery by several days. It will be especially helpful in the South American service if seaplanes meet the oncoming ships from Europa near the Island Fernando Noronha and take some mail bags aboard. Of course, only a small percentage of the steamer's post could be handled in this way as the express steamers of the Hamburg South American Steamship Company usually carry several thousand sacks of mail on each trip.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Line of Conduct

By CATHERINE PARMENTER

Part I

"ISN'T it glorious that midyear exams are past and the grades out?" exclaimed Peggy Russell to the group of girls gathered in her room one evening before study hour. Peggy was president of the junior class, captain of the basketball team, and one of the most popular students at Tyler Academy. "The suspense has been terrible, and I'm thankful it's over," she added, just as Anne Stevenson came in and seated herself between two other girls on the couch.

"Suspense about what?" asked Anne, with a laugh. "You couldn't possibly be referring to report cards, I suppose?"

"Certainly not," Peggy replied solemly. "But to cast such light matters aside—we juniors have a theme assigned for English Comp. next Wednesday. We're to tell of the person who is our ideal. I have several in mind, but haven't yet decided on the exact one. Suggestions are in order."

"Anne would have no trouble in deciding," smiled Mary Laurence. "You can guess her choice, I suppose?"

"Yes—Roosevelt," said Peggy.

For indeed, in the room that Anne shared with Mary, a picture of Roosevelt hung beside her desk, where she could see it whenever she glanced up from her work.

"Why do you have a man for your ideal, Anne?" Evelyn Frost questioned abruptly. Evelyn was a tall girl with very black eyes and a reputation of proclaiming what she thought on any and all occasions.

"Why not?" said Anne. "A girl can try to be as honest and strong and loyal as Roosevelt was, just as a boy can, can't she?"

"Of course," agreed Carol Sherman, a fair-haired senior who was perched on the window sill. "And I don't know of a much finer person to follow than Roosevelt. Who would your ideal be, Evelyn?"

"Well, I haven't thought much about it, but I guess . . . oh, I think Florence Nightingale."

"Who was she?" inquired Mary, giving Anne a little nudge with her elbow.

"Why, a nurse or something like that. She went to some war, didn't she?" Evelyn ventured, confusedly.

Carol broke into a gay laugh. "You'd better find out who she is and what she did, Evelyn. There goes the bell, girls, and I must get to work on that chem. for tomorrow. 'Night, everybody."

Two Freshmen

Anne and Mary walked slowly down the corridor to their room. Both were freshmen at Tyler Academy and coming from the same New England town, they had known each other ever since they could remember. Mary was a boyish, jolly girl. Hockey and tennis were her favorite games, and she always had a leading part in school theatricals. Anne, with that rare combination of light hair and dark brown eyes, was slim and graceful, and had a bit of the dreamer about her. Although she spent hours browsing in the library, she was no bookworm, and loved the outdoors, as well as every kind of sport. The two girls had been overjoyed at the prospect of attending the academy, and their experiences at school had only increased their delight.

"Next week Friday is our last basketball game," said Mary, as she opened her history book. "It will be a hard one, too, for Bradley Hall has a peach of a team. We'll have to play a better game than ever in order to win."

"But we substitutes won't get a chance to play, as we did last time," replied Anne.

"I guess we sha'n't," sighed Mary, ruefully. "Wouldn't it be great to play in a big game now? There'll be three vacant places on the team next year, though: Carol, Joyce and Dorothy are all seniors, you know. You ought to get on anyway, Anne, for I heard Peggy tell Miss Rogers that you played a dandy game at forward the last practice we had."

"Did you, honestly? Oh, if only I could make the first team!"

"We almost beat them last practice, and you threw about all the baskets for our side, Anne, you know you did. You and Peggy ought to work well together as forwards. But if we subs came so near beating the first team, how will they stand against Bradley They've only a week more to practice."

"They've simply got to do better than they did last Thursday," exclaimed Anne. "A lot can be done in a week, you know. We'll play hard and that will make them play hard. They'll have to beat us by a big score if they expect to win from Bradley by a small one."

"This is getting history studied, isn't it?" laughed her chum. "Miss Howard gave us fifteen pages for tomorrow so I'd better begin."

"And I've got to do my English. Thank heaven, it's English and not maths! I couldn't do maths tonight with my head so full of basketball!"

Tyler Academy v. Bradley Hall

It was the day of the basketball game between Tyler Academy and Bradley Hall. A strained excitement filled the air, and centered about the gymnasium, where the girls were trying to calm themselves by leisurely changing into their gym clothes. The team from Bradley had arrived, and in exactly half an hour the referee's whistle would mark the first toss-up.

"Anne Stevenson," called one of the academy players, "Miss Rogers wants to see you right away in her office."

Miss Rogers and Peggy Russell looked up with serious faces as Anne closed the door behind her.

"Mrs. Preston has just telephoned that Dorothy cannot play," began the coach. (Dorothy was a day-pupil at the academy, and she and Peggy were the two forwards on the team.) Of course, it puts us at a great disadvantage," went on Miss Rogers, "but we must go ahead with the game, and I've decided to put you in Dorothy's place, Anne. It is too bad that you haven't had more practice playing with Peggy. You've done splendidly on the second team lately, however, and I know you'll do your best today."

"I certainly will!" declared Anne, her eyes a-light with surprise. "It seems too wonderful that you've chosen me to fill in . . . you don't know how much I've wanted to play in a big game!"

"Well, here's your chance to make good," smiled Peggy. "I must tell you about these formations we've been using. Perhaps you haven't watched them all. We'll go up on the balcony, Miss Rogers, and I'll point out the plays from there. The Bradley girls are in the gym now."

The next 20 minutes were spent in a careful explanation on Peggy's part, while Anne listened to everything attentively.

"We must go down," said the captain, glancing at her wrist watch. "The game will start soon. I see Miss Porter over there. She's the referee—from Wellington College. We'll both play our hardest," she added, giving Anne a friendly smile, "and we'll win!"

(To Be Continued)

Nature Library

Questions

1. How do the penguins of the antarctic regions (such as were recently seen by members of the Byrd expedition) build their nests?
2. Do seabirds drink salt water?
3. Where does the porcupine spend most of his time?
4. Of all insects which is the swiftest on the wing?
5. Where do prairie chickens or grouse find their shelter during a blizzard?
6. What bird makes the longest migratory journey?

Answers

1. In January, their midsummer, they have retreated farther south for their nesting season in a windswept waste where no snow has gathered. The female sits on the frozen ground until an oval basin is thawed out. In this she piles up a foundation of pebbles which are brought by her mate. This is done to keep the eggs out of the water when the midsummer thaw comes. These pebbles are very precious because of their scarcity.
2. Yes.
3. In a tree where he often stays for a week, feeding on the bark.
4. The dragon fly. It can go at the rate of 60 miles an hour.
5. They dive deep into a snow drift, each making a place for himself. The drifts on the edge of a wood are chosen for shelter because here the tall grass spears or twigs stick up through the snow and keep it from packing.
6. The Arctic tern, which nests as far north as any land is found. It migrates south as far as the antarctic circle, 11,000 miles, and returns the same distance.

Current Events

Professor Einstein's Latest Theory

PROF. ALBERT EINSTEIN of the University of Berlin, Germany, is again the center of discussion in the scientific world, for he has lately published a six-page pamphlet which carries his theory of relativity much further. If Einstein is correct, then Newton's law of gravity must at least be greatly modified.

Professor Einstein is probably the greatest mathematician in the world, and only a few people can understand his mathematical symbols. In the new pamphlet the professor gives the mathematical formulæ which seem to prove that behind all the laws of physics there is one universal law.

Dr. H. H. Sheldon, head of the department of physics at New York University, gives the following explanation of Dr. Einstein's latest theory:

"Such things as keeping airplanes aloft without engines or material support, as stepping out of a window into the air without fear of falling, or of making a trip to the moon, as far as hindrance of gravitation is concerned, are avenues of investigation suggested by this theory.

"For it gives us the one link that has been missing in our theories of the relations of electricity, heat, energy, light, space, time, gravitation and matter.

"If it stands up as a proof that electricity and gravitation are virtually the same, we can attempt at last to insulate ourselves from the force of gravitation.

"We know how to insulate ourselves against electrical currents, and perhaps as we learn more, the day will come when it is no more unbelievable that we can insulate against gravitation, than against the equally intangible effects of electricity.

"Here on my desk is a striking illustration of the possibilities. It is a bar of permalloy, an alloy recently produced in the Bell Telephone laboratories here, and its new property is unusual sensitivity to magnetism.

"I place it above another magnet. See, it remains suspended seemingly by air alone, an inch above the magnet on my desk. Thus far this force of magnetism is the only means we have found experimentally of balancing the force of gravitation."

Arizona and Boulder Dam

You will remember reading of the Boulder Dam bill, which provides for the building of the world's largest dam on the Colorado River. California, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Nevada have already ratified the bill, but before work can begin either Utah or Arizona must also ratify.

Arizona, however, is strongly opposed to the scheme, and is carrying its case before the United States Supreme Court. It claims that the new law would give waters of the Colorado River, which belong to Arizona, to California.

There are a number of complicated legal issues involved in the case. For instance, the court has given the Federal Government the right to improve navigation, but if this ruling is invoked, it must first be proved that the Colorado River is navigable, and that the proposed dam would improve it in this respect.

Again, certain decisions of the Supreme Court are quoted to prove that the Federal Government has no right to apportion water to certain states, and other decisions are quoted to prove that it has such a right.

The decision in this case will be of great interest to the country as a whole because the issue involves the important question of states versus federal rights.

Junior Audubon Clubs

It is quite a simple matter for a teacher to organize his class into a Junior Audubon Club. Each member pays 10 cents and in return for this each receives six beautifully colored bird pictures with a four-page leaflet description of each bird, and six outline drawings of these same birds to be filled in by the pupils from the colored pictures. Each club must have at least 10 members, and every teacher who forms a club of 25 or more receives a year's subscription to the magazine, Bird-Lore.

A Japanese Artist at Work

This Japanese Artist Paints With Wonderful Skill and Dexterity Upon Fine White Silk Stretched Upon a Cardboard Mount.

Yoshida Sekido

An Artist of Japan

By ELEANOR COLBY

IN THE beautiful studio gallery of Miss Grace Nicholson in Pasadena, Calif., about a hundred art lovers recently had the privilege of watching Mr. Sekido paint a lovely picture, and while he prepared his materials the little group was told of his early life in Japan and of his struggles when, as an art student, he came to America to get a knowledge of Western ways.

Yoshida Sekido's name is made up of words which mean "A good field where rice grows," "a stone" and "a temple," and surely the artist has lived up to all of these interpretations. Not rice for the body, but beauty for the heart and mind has been produced in the "good field" of his fertile intelligence, which has proved itself a temple and shrine of art, and his perseverance in coping with obstacles was almost rock-like in its firmness.

His father was a man of means but he had other plans for his son's future than an artist's career. So young Yoshida had little encouragement from that source, and one experience which he related made his listeners think that perhaps Father Sekido was not without justification in his feelings. Here is the incident:

The young artist dearly loved to study and paint birds, and once he bought 50 sparrows from a street vendor and brought them home to use as models. When he reached home he conceived the idea that if they were let out of their cages they would have a freedom of movement which would add to their interest, and as his father's sleeping chamber was the largest room in the house, he let the birds out there. Not many people would enjoy the companionship of 50 sparrows as room-mates, and Yoshida's father proved no exception. It was then that the young student left home by invitation of his father, and the parental indignation did not subside until the time when the artist won an art prize of great distinction, of which even the father was proud. By the way, they do not give first prizes in Japan because nothing done by man is absolutely perfect, so a second prize in Japan is equivalent to a first prize in America.

Teaching Art in Japan

The method of teaching art in Japanese schools is very different from that used in America, and instead of sitting at desks and trying to draw the likeness of objects or doing problems in design, the children kneel upon the floor and practice all sorts of brush strokes to give them freedom of movement, learning to combine these various strokes into flower or plant forms, cloud masses, landscape effects, or the rendering of birds and animals. There is none of the little fussy line work which comes from a cramped position, and the full arm movement gives a grace and beauty which are the hall mark of Japanese art.

The brush is universally used. In fact, pencils were unknown in Japan before its invasion by Europeans and Americans, and pens are not more popular than pencils, since Japanese writing is done with a brush instead of a pen. Japanese writing is really a form of drawing, since each character is drawn instead of being dashed off with a running hand as we do in our country.

Mr. Sekido showed us the derivation of a number of the written characters, and though the written characters are not quite as pictorial as is the case with Indian "picture writing" or Egyptian hieroglyphics, it did not require great power of imagination to see how the pictorial symbols have been conventionalized into the written word.

While Mr. Sekido has been sketching these characters on a bit of paper for us, he has stopped his painting preparations for a moment, but now he lays out his array of brushes, mixes his paint in various little dishes, stretches his thin fine white silk upon a cardboard mount, and begins his work, while we watch him silently and almost spellbound by the dexterity of his motions and the sureness of his touch.

First he washes in a soft background and fans it until it is just the right stage of dampness. If there are any faint shadowy forms to paint, he puts them in with rapid sweeps of the brush, before the background is dry. Sometimes he works with several brushes in his hand at once. He works swiftly, but when he dashes in a graceful stem and some lovely blossoms with a few strokes of the brush, one knows that the skill that lies in those fingers is the result of years of study and practice. If the silk becomes too dry, other washes are applied and everything that is painted on that background is done when it is exactly at the right stage of dampness or dryness.

The picture of Mr. Sekido at work shows his equipment and his position, but it cannot show the ease and skill with which he paints—an ease and skill born of years of study. Who, looking at those delicately artistic hands as they create such exquisite beauty upon the white silk which is his canvas, would dream that those same hands had done the drudgery of studio cleaning for his master in Japan, washed dishes in New York restaurants, swept dirty classrooms and done all sorts of heavy and menial work in order that some day they might hold an artist's brush, as now they do!

His Training

In Japan, an artist lives with his teacher just as was the custom in Italy in the days of the old masters, and Mr. Sekido says that often a whole day would pass in which no time had been given him for actually doing any art work, since the task for his master had been so strenuous; but he was always absorbing art appreciation, which is often as worth-while as the actual technique.

When Mr. Sekido has finished the beautiful painting, the onlookers feel a new art kinship as the result of having been present at the birth of an art creation, and they want to know all about the artist's plans for the future. Is he going to stay in America? Has his life ever been written in book form? Are reproductions of his paintings available? Out of all these questions and answers we glean the following: Mr. Sekido will very soon be on his way to Japan to join his wife and son, who was but two years old when he last saw him eight years ago. He is just as much thrilled over the approaching reunion as an American would be under the same conditions, but his joy is saddened by the fact that most of the old landmarks have vanished. For in the great earthquake of 1923 their home and property were lost.

As to his return to America, Mr. Sekido says, in his charmingly broken English, that he likes America so very much that he is going to plan to spend one-half of the remainder of his life in Japan and one-half in America. Just how he is going to do this he did not explain. At any rate, we are glad that his connections with America are not to be entirely broken.

No, the book of his life is not yet upon the market, but it is being prepared for the publishers and it will contain reproductions of his work. He is going to call his book "Yureki" which, as nearly as he can explain it, means "Eating Around"—that is, the experience of a Japanese artist who travels from place to place, living wherever he happens to be and making his art work pay his expenses.

This reminds me of the ancient custom which prevailed in Wales in the days of the wandering minstrels. Upon the gateway of every Welsh castle hung a harp and the minstrel who chanced to pass was given entrance and an opportunity of entertaining the dwellers in the castle by his stories, songs, and harp-playing. According to his skill and charm, the hospitality of the castle was extended to him. The minstrel who failed to win his audience by his performance went hungry.

During the past Christmas holidays we were thrilled to read of the Welsh street-cleaner who had produced Christmas music so beautiful that it was sung by a choir of 200 voices, and when asked where he got the inspiration for it, he replied that it came to him while he was sweeping streets. The ability to find beauty where others may see only sordid things is a God-given thing. Yoshida Sekido has this gift.

Take for instance his painting of Brooklyn Bridge. As he stood day after day on Manhattan Bridge studying these shapes and selecting his composition, thousands passed by him who saw nothing but a gloomy old bridge over a dirty river where commonplace craft carried ordinary people back from the daily grind of business to their commonplace homes. Probably no one noticed the quiet Japanese looking dreamily at the picture which nature had stretched before him. For nine days he studied and then spent five hours painting the picture on his silken canvas, and there is not an uncertain line in it. The same directness of skill and touch, the same firmness and delicacy which are found in his drawings of birds, flowers and trees, are found in the painting of pier, span and ferry boats—the same poetry and beautiful composition, Whistleresque in simplicity—Sikedoesque in technique.

The picture is a masterpiece of composition, too, and one notes with admiration the way in which the dark masses of pier and ferry-slips at the left are balanced by the busy little boats whose smoke rises at the right and obliterates the more distant spans of the bridge. Mr. Sekido's Occidental training shows in the more accurate perspective in his drawing of boats, piers and ferry-slips, for as we all know, the Japanese artist usually displays an utter disregard of perspective.

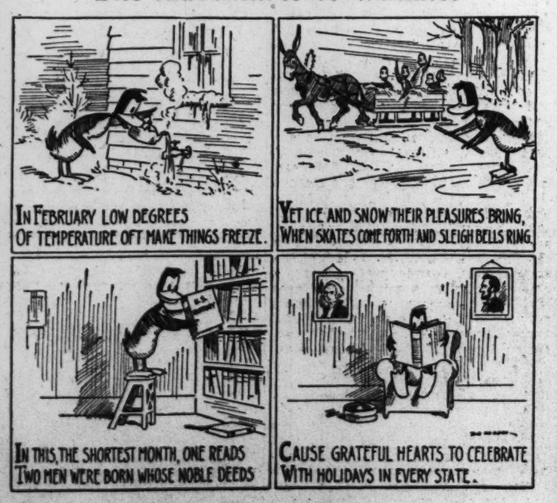
Before leaving the gallery I asked Mr. Sekido to explain to me the difference between American and Japanese art as he sees it. He thought a moment and then said something to this effect: "In Japanese art we have no persepctive. We do not try to be scientifically correct in our drawing and we have not studied anatomy or color theories. We think that art is just the expression of emotion, and we compose our pictures so as to get the greatest beauty. Composition is the big thing in our pictures and directness the chief charm of our drawings."

Then he added, "Now, in America the art student gets 'a nice underwear perspective, a nice coat of color theory, nice shoes of anatomy for his art to stand on, but when he gets all these he doesn't know where he is going. He sees a nice shiny automobile of commercial art coming along, and because he doesn't know anywhere else to go, he hops right in and goes off to just anywhere.'"

So good-by for the present to Mr. Yoshida Sekido, and may he find happiness back in his native land and yet not forget to revisit us here in America.

[Those who enjoyed their visits to "Our Little Studio" some time ago will be glad to welcome Miss Colby back to our page again.]

The Adventures of Waddles


IN FEBRUARY LOW DEGREES OF TEMPERATURE OFT MAKE THINGS FREEZE.
YET ICE AND SNOW THEIR PLEASURES BRING, WHEN SKATES COME FORTH AND SLEIGH BELLS RING.
IN THIS, THE SHORTEST MONTH, ONE READS TWO MEN WERE BORN WHOSE NOBLE DEEDS
CAUSE GRATEFUL HEARTS TO CELEBRATE WITH HOLIDAYS IN EVERY STATE.

The Mail Bag

Tartu, Estonia

Dear Editor:

One of my friends who wanted to correspond with girls has sent you her address and is now getting letters which are very interesting. I also resolved to send my address, wanting to get some girl correspondents. It is very interesting to be in correspondence with someone far away and I shall be delighted to have a friend.

I am 17 years of age and this year I shall finish the high school for girls and then I shall go to the university. I am not English nor German, but an Estonian and therefore please do not look at my mistakes, for I do not know English so well. Alide P.

San Diego, California

Dear Editor:

I am a girl of 20 years, and should like to correspond with gi rls of that age—those who are interested in art if possible. I am a student of sculpture. The studio in which I work is in Balboa Park. It has three balconies and we sometimes move our work out on one of them. From one of the balconies you can see the largest outdoor organ in the world; also, the lovely art gallery given to San Diego by Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bridges.

I will gladly exchange cards with any girls who write me.

Frances W.

Melbourne, Florida

Dear Editor:

This is my first trip to the Mail Bag (or wastebasket?), although I have read the interesting letters published there for some time.

I live in beautiful "America's Playground"—Florida. It is supposed to be June the year around, but it grows quite cold sometimes, and those of us who live here all year begin to don winter clothes, although not so many as our northern friends who are not so fortunate as to be able to come here. You see, we have a whole ocean to bathe in all year—a whole beach where we can bask in the lovely warm sand. But, oh, how we former northerners miss the snow! Some of the people here have never seen snow, and what a wonderful lot of beauty they have missed. Still, there is so much beauty everywhere that there is enough for us all, no matter where we are.

Melbourne is located on the east coast of Florida—exactly halfway between Miami and Jacksonville. It is called "The Midway City," as it is also the junction for the cross state highway which goes to the west coast.

I love books and am studying voice and piano. I have sung in our Christian Science Society here several times. It is such beautiful work. I love sports, too, and indulge in them whenever possible. My big all-absorbing hobby, though, is aviation, and I simply devour everything connected with it. I have the plans for a sport model plane, and hope some day to have one like it. We had a small air meet here not long ago in which several planes competed. They were on their way back north from the national air meet at Miami.

I should love to correspond with any girl interested in aviation, for I love it so! I am 18, and don't mind writing letters. Lynda F.

[Here is an opportunity for other girl aviation enthusiasts.—Ed.]

Golders Green, London, England

Dear Editor:

I have always had the desire to write to the Mail Bag and say just how much I appreciate and enjoy the Monitor. I don't believe there is one item in the whole paper that I miss reading. Especially in a foreign country, one can't imagine the joy it brings with it.

Although I am 18, I would be only too happy to answer letters from anyone, from the oldest right down to the youngest, in any country throughout the world.

I am an American, but have been living in Europe for the last year, and find it very interesting traveling around to the different countries, such as Germany—with its beautiful old buildings; and Sweden, the land of the "Midnight Sun"—where in summer the sun rises around 2 (in the vicinity of Stockholm) and sets around 11 p. m. But in winter there is only about six hours daylight with hardly any sunshine.

We are at present living in London, which is a very historic city. In January I hope to go to the Music College here and study piano and organ.

I do hope I have not made this letter too long, and am sending my love to all the "Mailbaggers"—hoping to hear from someone soon.

Alice A.

Lincoln, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I believe this is the first letter from the capital of Nebraska—Lincoln. I would like to tell you of our annual Boys' Pet and Hobby Show which is promoted by our local Y. M. C. A. Although not a member myself, I was selected to be junior superintendent of the reading division.

I entered a table lamp and a foot stool in the woodworking division, a list of ten books and a list of five magazines which I deemed best, a set of house plans (which I drew in the architectural drafting class of high school) and a modeling of this same house in the arts and crafts division.

Next year I plan to make an exhibit of Mail Bag letters, postcard pictures of all state capitals, collections of stamps, coins and woods, leaves, and flowers which grow all over the world. I shall be very grateful to any boys who will help me along these lines and will return the compliment by sending anything to improve other boys' collections.

I shall soon be 16 years old, and am now a first-class Scout. My six merit badges are for health, firemanship, surveying, carpentry, pathfinding and pioneering. I am a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lincoln, and of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Eldon F.

[No doubt other boys will be interested in Eldon's plans for next year's exhibition.—Ed.]

Norman, Oklahoma

Dear Editor:

I have read with increasing interest the letters of the Mail Bag, and if I may, should like to add one of my own.

Norman is a university city, and the atmosphere is lovely. The campus of this great university is beautiful. It has an oval drive around which the buildings are located, and at the very entrance of this oval there are pretty plants, planted and trimmed in such a way that two letters, O. U., in dark red, stand out against the green background.

There is a new building called the Student Union. It contains a cafeteria, a large ballroom, restrooms, etc., and its own bakery with huge ovens. A friend and I wandered, by chance, into this room, and the jolliest baker I have ever seen invited us in to watch him ice some individual cakes which he duly presented to us. He explained all the ovens and modern conveniences of the modern kitchen. It was really just like fairyland.

I am 15 years old, and am going to enter the university next year. I am going to major in languages, and should love to correspond with girls from Spain or France in their native language. Age makes no difference. I have had more Spanish than French and would prefer a Spanish correspondent. However, I should like very much to hear from someone in French. Norman has one Christian Science church, which I have been attending for six years.

Evelyn A.

Will the following please send in their full names and addresses? Letters waiting for them:

Jean N., South Pasadena, Calif.; Laura B., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Edythe R., Kansas City, Mo.; Lloyd S., California; Edith L., Westfield, Mass.; Mildred Mc., Nashville, Tenn.; Zenna W., New York, N. Y.; Mary R., Mahwah, N. J.; Marian M., Sydney, Aust.; Gertrude S., Arlington, N. J.; Mary A., Dallas, Tex.; Mildred McK., Nashville, Tenn.; Lewis B., Columbia, Mo.; Madonna M., South Bend, Pa.; Alma M., Columbus, Ohio; Olive M., Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Overlapping Words

If you substitute the correct words for the following you will find 12 words, the last half of one word forming the first half of the following word:

1. Retract.
2. Part of the stamen of a flower.
3. An anchorite.
4. A covering for the hand.
5. An occupant.
6. A song of praise.
7. Made of hemp.
8. A writer.
9. A fodder trough for cattle.
10. A foreign language.
11. Control.
12. Instrumentality.

Key to Puzzle

Answers to Book Puzzle published Jan. 31:

Peter Pan—Peter and Wendy.
Jim Hawkins—Treasure Island.
Tytyl—Children's Bluebird.
Little Nell—Old Curiosity Shop.
King Midas—Tanglewood Tales.
Pegasus, the Winged Horse—Wonder Book.
Priscilla—Pilgrim Stories.
Alice—Through the Looking-Glass.
Sir Galahad—King Arthur Stories.
Helen Keller—Story of My Life.
Bob Cratchit—Dickens' Christmas Carol.
Mr. Micawber—David Copperfield.

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THE HOME FORUM

Friends in the Wintry Woods

IN THE middle of the night, when the great winds are roaming under the stars and owls hoot far away, I think of the woods near my door and of my friends, the oak and pine and beech tree, that stand there in the darkness patiently waiting. I can see, in fancy, the long parallel lines of deeper blackness drawn by their trunks against the background of night. I hear the quiet of the ground against the clashing of those upper boughs. My gratitude goes out to them for their beauty, and my admiration for their placid strength. Deep woods on a winter's night may be thought of as a lonely place—and again we may think of it as a gathering of friends.

When morning comes and owls fall silent, though the wind may still be abroad, I take the wood-path and go to visit beech and pine and oak. The lines they draw are brown and gray upon silver. They are very still. One might almost say that they are yet asleep. Patience and strength they have, but little brilliancy. Even the birch, that vivacious companion for a breezy day in June, has now nothing whatever to say. Only the pine and the larch have kept their summer song. The trees of winter do not respond to my mood; I must strive to chime with theirs.

Even in the most suave and favoring seasons, trees are slow thinkers. They have no skill in repartee, no persiflage, and little conversation. If we are to learn from them it cannot be by asking questions but only by long listening and overhearing. That great and famous oak of Dodona from which the ancient Greeks gained wisdom did not deliver oracles upon demand like Delphian Apollo. It spoke when its time to speak had come, and if there were human listeners present who could interpret its slow language, they profited by what they heard; otherwise, it had spoken in pure soliloquy. On a quiet summer night, when gentle breezes are moving, one may indeed hear a whole grove of oaks engaged in quiet conversation, but even then what they say is always in the form of announcement rather than of response, and there is a quiet finality in every leafy syllable. To men and women they never address themselves at all. We go among them as foreigners at first, but this is not to say that we can never learn their language.

Slow-thoughted at all times, the trees may seem in winter not to think at all. One who did not know them well, who had not watched them in many moods, might go away with the conviction that they pass their winters like the bear, in hibernation. This stanch old oak, huddled into his barky coat, has all the look of a tree whose thoughts have sunk into its very roots, and even the howling gale can draw scarcely a word from him; yet he is not asleep. So much expression, such downright vigor and determination, as you see in every bough and twig of him, are not to be found in a sleeping tree. We may leave it to him how to get through a winter, for he has known a hundred of them, and if he is not blithe and conversational that is probably because he has other concerns than that of entertaining visitors. He is just as much an oak tree now, silent and grim and dour, as he is in full summer regalia. When I lay my hand upon his rough bark I have a sensation of being in contact with vibrant energy, mighty but controlled. The oak asleep? Not by night or day, not in summer or winter, but always thinking his own slow thoughts.

Does it not sometimes seem that the characters of trees are more fully revealed in winter than at any other season? Then it is, when all external gauds and flourishes are stripped away, that we recognize the essential superficiality of the birch, the lassitude of the willow, the poesy of the pine, the incomparable grace of the elm, the patient mightiness of the oak. There are certain moods, at least, in which one can almost say that winter trees are more beautiful than the trees of spring, summer or even autumn—and these are likely to be our higher moods, in which we do not ask that beauty shall be soothing but merely that it shall be itself. The branches of an oak, bare of leaves, twisting in and out of the gold of a wintry sunset like a design in Chinese lacquer, give an effect of beauty more memorable, perhaps, than any that the summer oak can convey. By its very hardness, by its uncompromising austerity, it strikes a deeper note. We take delight in seeing that beauty is not a frail and tenuous thing, but that it can be made of bitter cold, bare boughs, and a freezing sky. So simply made, we feel, and of such enduring materials, it can never leave us. And the elm, also, when devoid of color and reduced to mere architecture, is perhaps a more beautiful tree, if that is possible, than the lady elm of June mornings.

Trees do not change their characters with the falling of the leaf and the coming on of winter; they merely grow more and more like themselves while the days shorten and the nights grow longer. Whether an oak is more beautiful in winter than in summer is open to question, but there can hardly be any doubt that in winter it is more like an oak. The same thing may be said of every other tree, certainly including the wonderful holly which becomes at the end of December a perfect green fountain of energy. While the winter deepens, the beech tree also grows more and more beech-like—which is to say more hospitable, more ample and generous. Had you thought that its strange combination of strength and delicacy was dependent upon its leaves? Not at all. With nothing but bare boughs to offer them, a beech tree collects ten times as many birds on a winter morning as any of its neighbors. For what reason the titmice and the brown-creepers love it we cannot be quite sure, but we cannot help imagining that they are attracted by the strong clean shining of its boughs and by the quiet grace it has in the wind. When one is wondering, late at night, what the trees in the dark wintry woods are thinking of, he need have little doubt concerning the beech: it remembers the winged guests of yesterday and looks forward to those of tomorrow.

To know trees intimately, as one knows his brother and sister, is something, certainly; but it is not a great distinction. I have heard of one man whom the trees themselves seemed to know. This higher position, although I do not quite understand what it might mean, is what I aspire to. It is not altogether comforting to one's self-love to lie awake at night thinking about the trees in the wood, wondering how they weather the wind, imagining how they look there in the darkness, and yet to feel all the time that one scarcely exists for them. In the morning, when I go down the wood-path and lay my hand upon the coat of the centenarian oak, why does he look over my head as though I were not there? Is it because he finds me voluble, too impatient, too quick to come and go, too eager to ask questions and receive superficial answers? If so, I should like to correct these things. It would be worth while if I could become thereby the sort of friend that trees would care to know.

O. S.

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MARY BAKER EDDY

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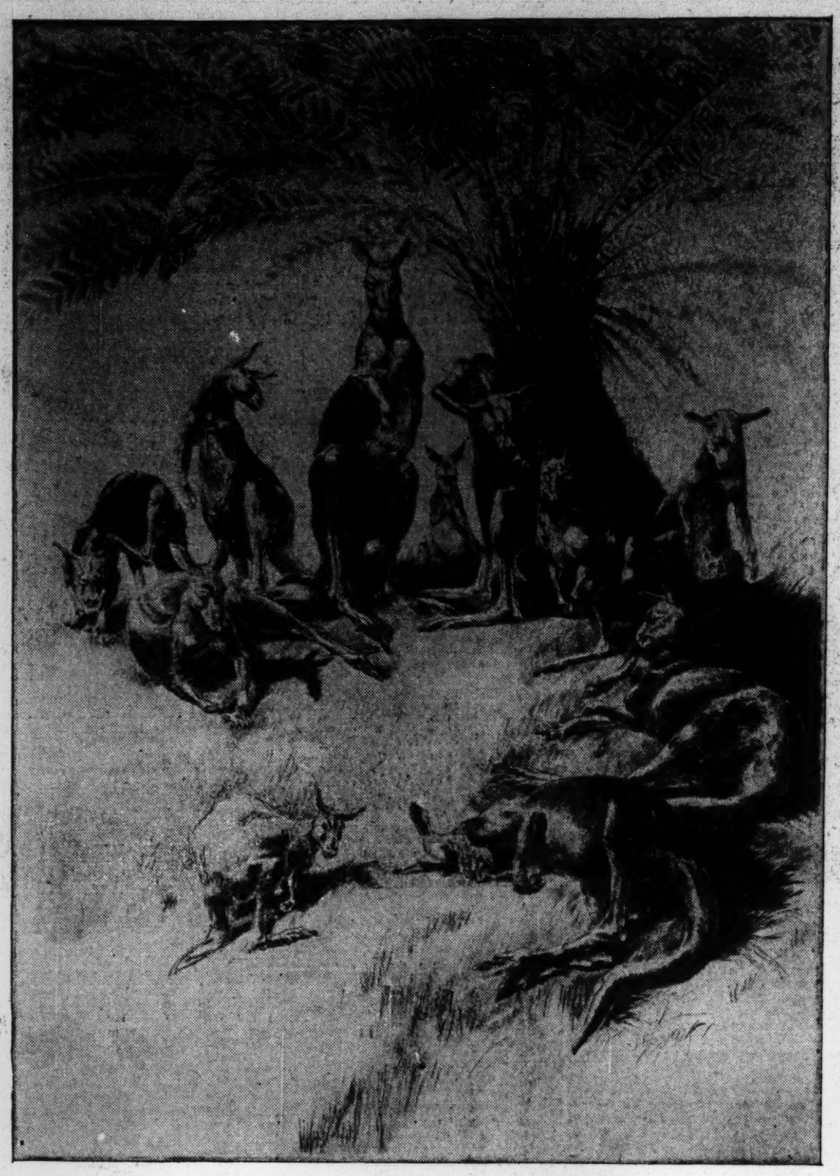
Dance of the Gulls

It was cold on the uplands, an early morning, early spring cold, following a night of frost and a winter of ice. The world had been dipped in thin blue, and the air was alive with little mists, breaking into pale strands of shy yellow where the light played behind it.

Beyond the uplands lay the deeper tones of the sea, and in the lap of the grass a wide mere stretched itself in chilly stillness, almost asleep, save for a tremulous ripple every now and again as a breath of wind fell low and caught at its surface.

High up against the dawn, the sea gulls moved through the stately measures of a dance. They too, were reflected in the oval mirror of the water. The dance was slow as an old-world minuet. The wings planed in circles without flapping, and the birds met, and passed, and wheeled round and back again with faultless grace. Against the light of the sky they appeared dark, and in the waters they were black. It was fascinating to watch the mirrored dance; to follow the intricate movements of one bird only. Here he comes, the small, dull shadow, gliding in and out of the group, reaching the outer edge only to circle round again, and trace a perfect design between, below, above and through the dancers, with the stately elegance of a courtier, facing a little white-crowned figure in a crinoline of silk.

The sun broke through the chill of the morning. The echo of a bird's cry rose from the water, and like a crowd dispersing after the show is ended, the gulls left the solitudes of the sky and, catching the light on their widespread wings, swooped downward to the earth.



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Australian XI. From an Etching by G. R. Brightwell.

MR. BRIGHTWELL has a distinct talent for hitting upon witty and at times topical titles for his prints—quite an enviable gift as authors, and painters, too, for the matter of that, have often had cause to realize. These happy titles seem to come spontaneously to him, and they have a way of immediately putting the beholder in a cheerful and appreciative mood. And surely the time for presenting his version of the Australian XI could not have been more fitly chosen.

But what this Overseas Eleven are considering and discussing must be left to the imagination. It may have, and probably has, nothing to do with "The Ashes"; but something of perhaps even greater importance—if such a something can be conceived of—is evidently engrossing the attention of most of them, as they have settled down under the tree fern.

As an animal sketch it is exceedingly clever. One feels that these odd and gawky fellows have been observantly studied, that this queer medley of short and long legs and all-important tails gives us the true version of the Australian XI. They are not exactly pleasing, but they are interesting in their variety of positions, and they present a picture utterly different from any the copper is wont to convey. They are skillfully grouped and well spaced on the plate, and the picture is a most creditable addition to this artist's gallery of prints from the animal world.

The Vale in Yellow Light

It was early afternoon, under clouds that flirted with the sun, that we set out across the country to find Fountains Abbey.

It stands on a vast estate of lakes and woodland through which the River Skell comes briskly from the moors of Dallowgill. From the outer gate a wide avenue mounts in easy slope through a long vista in the trees. And from this a lane drops to a lake of such beauty buried in the trees that the heart catches when it sees it first.

Until a pen is dipped in a jeweler's window and drips with emerald and sapphire, description must be false pretense. Artists through a thousand quarreling years fret themselves into little schools of imitation; yet silent water is the master, and the deft brushes of a woodland lake paint forever the changing color of dawn and twilight. . . .

Fountain's roof is the various vaulting of the sky. Its towers are fallen. Vast windows, translucent once with painted sunlight, are the nests of birds; and shattered columns blossom with waving grass. But its ruined walls still trace the intricate design . . . a maze of buildings so wedged in the narrow valley that the River Skell is crowded from its former course and runs in a tunnel beneath. . . .

We were beneath the abbey's walls when the clouds of a sudden parted, and all the vale was filled with yellow light. Each blade of grass, each leaf of a thousand trees, flashed in a dazzling radiance; as if the master of a pageant had drenched the stage in color. The valley wore a shimmering yellow garment washed in diamonds. Aladdin had rubbed a larger lamp in a mightier cave of jewels. And the loom of summer, now so long on strike, wove an azure carpet for the narrow corridor of the sky that stretched above the abbey's towers.—CHARLES S. BROOKS, in "Roads to the North."

Scarlet Slippers

One day my heart was dull and gray to match the winter's gloom,
And loneliness was knocking there to get himself a room;
When suddenly the whole wide world was joyous and complete—
A maid in scarlet slippers came a-walking down the street.

I wish that I could tell you just how gay the morning feels
When I hear the cheerful clicking of her little scarlet heels,
And, oh, there are not words enough to say how she is sweet,
This maid in scarlet slippers who comes walking down the street.

I look to see the lilacs burst in bloom along her way,
And I think the crested cardinal will talk out any day
And say, when she is passing, "Dearie O, my sweet, my sweet!"
When this maid in scarlet slippers comes a-walking down the street.

I admire her little slippers, for they walked into my heart
Without so much as tapping for admittance on their part,
And they brought to me a Valentine on little twinkling feet—
This maid in scarlet slippers who comes walking down the street.

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

Walter Scott and a French Officer

It was while tracing the history of Massena's retreat across Portugal in 1811, from Santarem to Ciudad Rodrigo, that I came on the memoirs of a young French officer whose misfortunes led him from the Coa to the Tweed, and oddly enough threw him into intimate relations with the Sheriff of Selkirkshire. This was, of course, no less a person than Mr. Walter Scott, already famous as the poet who sang of Roderick Dhu, Marmion, and William of Deloraine, but not yet the author of "Wawerley," as Lieutenant Doisy styles the first of his novels. . . .

Doisy . . . seems to have possessed the talent of getting on with everybody, and . . . acknowledges at the end of his little book of military adventure that his three years of captivity in England and Scotland had been made as little irksome to him as was possible, and left him with a very friendly feeling toward his gaolers. His tale is full of anecdotes of pieces of kindness, small and great, which he received from British soldiers and civilians. The most notable of these was Walter Scott, to whom he devotes several pages, which are (I think) quite unknown material to those who have written . . . of the laird of Abbotsford from Lockhart downwards. . . .

". . . There was one host," writes Doisy, "whose greatness I did not at that time appreciate, though I now know that I must be proud to have met him. Sir Walter Scott was then only Mr. Scott, and no one, save perhaps one of his editors, could have suspected that he was to be revealed one day as the 'Great Unknown.' To us he was merely the Sheriff of Selkirkshire; his functions often brought him to our town, but he resided some three miles away at his seat of Abbotsford, near Melrose Abbey.

"Mr. Scott had picked up the acquaintance of one of my friends named Tarnier, a very bright young fellow, with an excellent education and a most amusing wit. After a time, without the official knowledge of Mr. Henderson, the Agent, but really with his tacit approbation, Tarnier was asked to dine at Abbotsford, and told us on his return much about the reception that he met there. Some time after Mr. Scott told him to ask two or three of his best friends to accompany him each time that he was asked to dinner.

"The ostensibly secret method of our visits was managed in this fashion. After dark the three or four guests used to assemble at the boundary stone on the Melrose road, of which I have spoken before. There a closed carriage used to meet us, and took us very rapidly to Abbotsford. There our host used to receive us most politely; we also used to see Mrs. Scott during the short space of time that elapsed before dinner was announced but she never came into the meal. She was, as we made out, either a Frenchwoman or at least of French origin, for she spoke our tongue most excellently." . . .

The farm was only beginning to become the Gothic château that we know. Doisy acknowledges that he cannot describe it—all his attention being focused on his host.

"Mr. Scott at table was of a very different aspect from that which we knew from passing him so often in the streets of Selkirk. . . . At home we found him a gentleman full of cordiality and gaiety, receiving his guests with a kindly and delicate attention. His rooms were spacious and well lighted, his table was not sumptuous, but elegantly served. I cannot describe the details of the house: on the two or three occasions when I dined there we came after dark, and left in the carriage late at night. I can only remember the dining-room well, and the drawing-room less distinctly, nor could I give any good account of the meals which I ate so many years ago. But the general theme of our conversations remains indelibly fixed in my memory.

"We seldom talked high politics, but were always discussing the French army. Anything that concerned Napoleon, any characteristic trait or anecdote, seemed to interest our host more than other topics. And when the conversation strayed off on other lines he would always bring it back to the Emperor."—SIR CHARLES OMAN, K.B.E., M.P., in *Blackwood's Magazine.*

"Thou Shalt Be Free as Mountain Winds"

(The Tempest)

Oh to be free as mountain winds—
As mountain winds be free!
To sweep down on the joyous fields,
And all the wealth that summer yields
Of thyme and honeysuckle sweet,
To gather in my happy flight
As with contemptuous, dizzy feet
I dance down to the sea—
To crown the waves all silver-white
With crests of starry foam, and sing
Along the shore the melody
Which from the lonely hills I bring.
Oh to be free as mountain winds—
As mountain winds be free!

—J. L. MCLANE JR., in "Spindrift."

With the Empress Dowager

After a short sitting in the afternoon Her Majesty ordered the boats, and we went out to the marble terrace, beneath which lay moored the Palace fleet, manned by blue-gowned oarsmen. We again took the Imperial barge, the Empress Dowager in the center, on her yellow chair, the young Empress and Princesses sitting around, Turkish fashion, on cushions. The barge, drawn along by the two great boats, glided as gently as a swan over the still water of the lake. The air was soft and balmy. Two of the eunuchs were ordered to sing, and the minor chords of a curious air mingled their rhythm with the soft swish of the water. Beyond us lay the hills, the beautiful Western Hills, unchanging in form, but ever varying in color—sometimes blurred and gray, or a soft, warm violet; again a clear, deep blue, as if hewn out of lapis lazuli, and now and then, as a cloud passed over the sun, dark and threatening almost. I drank in deep breaths of delight.

The quaint picturesqueness of the marble-terraced banks, the summer-houses, the green and yellow tiled roofs, the vermilion walls and lacquered columns of the buildings, the curious fleet silently moving along, the eunuchs singing, the Empress Dowager sitting in state surrounded by her ladies, the camel-back bridges, —everything was strange, and, stranger still, I formed a part of this curious pageant! Only the beautiful hills beyond seemed familiar.

After drifting about for some time, we landed and went into the orchards and among the apple trees. The apple is a favorite fruit of the Chinese, and esteemed as much for its fragrance as its taste. It is emblematic of Peace and Prosperity, and is always placed among the offerings to Buddha, hence has also a sacred quality; but, though beautiful in form and color, the Chinese apple has very little taste, and the least savor of any of their fruits.

Her Majesty walked about among the trees and ordered several apples gathered, which she ate with greater relish than I could, for she graciously offered me one, and then told me to pull some for myself. A eunuch brought a basket and took them as I gathered them, and she told me to have them taken to my own apartments.

From the orchard she continued her walk to the flower gardens, where she picked some small blooms and placed them behind her ears, Spanish fashion, telling the Ladies to do likewise, and herself choosing some for me and placing them over my ears. I knew these little marks of favor she showed me were not due so much to regard for me as to her desire to make the "stranger" feel at home. She hoped by showing me these special favors to insure a similar treatment of me by the Ladies and eunuchs. I have already alluded to Her Majesty's love of flowers. This was the one of her characteristics which seemed most incompatible with the idea I had formed of her from what I had heard, and her love of flowers and all nature caused me first to change that idea. It seemed to me no one could love flowers and nature as she did and be the woman she had been painted.

She had flowers always about her. Her private apartments, her Throne-room, her loge at the Theater, even the Great Audience Hall where she only went to transact affairs of state and hold official Audiences, all were decorated with a profusion of flowers, cut and growing—never, though, of but one kind at a time. She wears natural flowers in her coiffure always, winter and summer, and however careworn and harassed she might be, she seemed to find solace in flowers! She would hold a flower to her face, drink in its fragrance and caress it as if it were a sentient thing. She would go herself among the flowers that filled her rooms, and place, with lingering touch, some fair bloom in a better light or turn a jardinière so that the growing plant might have a more favorable position. — From "With the Empress Dowager of China," by KATHARINE A. CARL.

Catamarans at Lavinia

(Ceylon)

Upon the terrace among the trees
Lulled by surf and cooled by breeze
Travelers sit beneath the pines,
And on the bay under cloudless sky
Catamarans go skimming by.

—FREDERICK JAMES HILL, in "Lantern Slides."

The Finishing Touch

It is a clear, cold afternoon in midwinter, tending toward sundown but still with the bright, calm light of a day hitherto cloudless. Just now a soft mass of violet with rippled edge of dazzling gold has formed across the western sky, just hiding the sun which from behind it sends outward and upward glorious broad shafts of light. The sloping meadows are green with that peculiar intensity of color one sees after the frost has melted from them and contrast sharply with the white, evenly outlined patches unreached by the sun and with the deep soft brown of bordering woods.

A perfect day is closing in loveliness and in stillness that seems to round its beauty to completeness. But hark! After all, was the silence so entirely satisfying? From the low bough of a small tree a robin suddenly bursts into song and one is instantly conscious that his sound is the finishing touch. He sings with a spontaneous abandonment of joy, a cheery optimism, a genial homeliness that only a robin can. The short runs and trills have a sweet, tuneful simplicity; they are not for effect, but spring from the very necessity of expression. The robin's soft, full throat and breast glow ruddier in the rosy light of afternoon and his round bright eye expresses confident happiness without a hint of doubt. One is convinced that to the robin perched on his twig with bold jauntiness, the bare brown wood behind, and the stiffest part of winter still in prospect, the only thing that matters is joy.

"I shall be anointed with fresh oil"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN A familiar hymn the following lines are found:

"Discouraged in the work of life,
Disheartened by its load,
Shamed by its failures or its fears,
I sink beside the road;
But let me only think of Thee,
And then new heart springs up in me."

Sometimes those who are earnestly striving to live up to their highest concept of good are oppressed by a sense of discouragement, and forget the good which they have expressed, the good which has come to them, remembering only the mistakes they have made.

One who was experiencing this burdened sense of discouragement was approached by a friend in great need of comfort and counsel. In the effort to help her friend, the discouraged one was lifted out of her own sense of failure, because she was forced to turn away from her own false sense of self, and to think upon the eternal facts of Spirit, in order to meet another's need. Joy and inspiration then sprang up anew; and she gratefully remembered the words of the Psalmist, "I shall be anointed with fresh oil."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 592) Mrs. Eddy defines "oil" as follows: "Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." Christian Science reveals that we may be "anointed with fresh oil" through the renewed inspiration of spiritual thinking. Divine Love is ever ready and waiting to raise from the depths of discouragement those who look to God for aid. It is materialistic thinking which leads into the pit of discouragement, and spiritual thinking alone which points the way out.

Sometimes the way may seem very difficult, and the attainment of one's ideal very far off. Mindful as we are of our own faults and failings, we are prone to imagine that others can attain to divine heights, but that such progress is not for us. There is always encouragement for every honest person if he will but awaken from wrong thinking and listen to the truth which is ever present, and which will illumine consciousness in the way which will meet the individual need.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 326): "The purpose and motive to live aright can be gained now. This point won, you have started as you should. You have begun at the numeration-table of Christian Science, and nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement." Here is "fresh oil," fresh inspiration for the discouraged one: "Nothing but wrong intention can hinder your advancement!" Examining our motives in the light of this wonderful statement, we may find that we need to purify our desires regarding our advancement; and we may well ask ourselves, Is it the human self that seeks success so that it may be admired and loved? Is healing desired only that we may be more comfortable in the body? Do we desire worldly prosperity so that we may have "the uppermost seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets"? Or do we desire spiritual growth in order that we may be able to fulfill the divine requirement, "to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God"?

Discouragement may creep in when we are trusting too much to our own human efforts, and not enough to the ever operative law of God, good. God has infinite ways of accomplishing His designs. No true worker need to be overworked. We read in the book of Exodus that Moses, toiling day after day with unselfed love for his people, striving to "make them know the statutes of God, and his laws," was rebuked by his father-in-law, Jethro, who said to him, "Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou, and this people that is with thee: for this thing is too heavy for thee; thou art not able to perform it thyself alone." And Jethro then advised him to delegate to others, to "such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness," a share of the work needed to help his people. Moses did so, and was relieved of a heavy burden.

We may sometimes need to remember this incident and not feel that we are burden bearers for our community. In the service of divine Love there is joy, spontaneity, and enduring vitality when we humbly remember that God sustains both the work and the worker. There is encouragement for all in knowing that the infinite law of good is blessing and maintaining all, and that in the universe of divine Mind there are no heavy burdens, no mistakes, no failures.

The concluding lines of the hymn referred to above express this trust in the divine government of God:

"Embosomed deep in Thy dear love,
Held in Thy law, I stand:
Thy hand in all things I behold,
And all things in Thy hand;
Thou leadest me by unsought ways,
And turn'st my mourning into praise."

Nightingale

Dark creature, who art silent all day long,
But when pale eve unseals thy clear throat, loosest
Thy twilight music on the dreamy boughs
Until they waken.

—B. W. PROCTER. Poems.

Boston in 1847

King's Chapel was thus, as it still remains, one of the most interesting and beautiful church buildings in the United States. Its vaulted roof and Corinthian columns, its walls inscribed with names contemporary with the Stuarts and the Georges, and its cherished manners and customs, still distinguish it alike from the severity of Puritan meeting-houses and from the ostentation of modern art. It stood, and still stands, like a grey tower among the tides of the city's streets; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land. Such a fusion of opposite traits, of liberty and law, of progress and piety, could not but be singularly congenial to a minister who, after many years of controversy on the frontier, desired an unhindered opportunity for the teaching of pure and practical religion; the poetic nature of Ephraim Peabody breathed freely in this atmosphere of reverent piety and ancient forms.

The Boston of 1847 was a compact and neighborly town, with wharves and counting-houses behind King's Chapel, and spacious houses lining the hill in front. Fortunately for the architecture of the city, a son of King's Chapel, Charles Bulfinch, had travelled in Europe and had brought home with him the conception of long and curving blocks, as in Regent's Circus, or the Crescents which abound in England; and the beautiful sweep of Franklin Street, the Colonnade Row on Tremont Street, and the admirable façades of Park Street, gave to Boston an external refinement which matched the sober and gracious lives within. The town reached its southern limit at the foot of the Common, and the whole area beyond, now covered with luxurious homes, was a sheet of water which justified the title of the "Back Bay." . . .

Boston was a provincial town, with the limited interests and the fictitious self-respect which such detachment promotes. Yet this narrow provincialism, like the narrow streets of the town, gave it a peculiar character, promoting intimacy and fortifying personal influence. The individual had not been crushed under the pressure of the mass. There was a singular survival of the English tradition, but through that conservatism of habit and taste had blown the fresh wind of the Revolution. As in the ritual of King's Chapel, forms remained conventional while thought had become free.

Such, then, was the favoring environment which persuaded Ephraim Peabody to give . . . to the work of a metropolitan preacher. "I have sent my answer," he wrote to his mother and sister, "accepting the invitation to King's Chapel. . . . It has cost me a great struggle to leave New Bedford, but I have no doubt that I have done rightly in taking the step. May God grant that in this new sphere of duty, whether successful or not to the world's eyes, I may be a faithful minister."—From "A New England Romance, The Story of Ephraim and Mary Jane Peabody" (1807-1892), as told by their sons.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

AUSTRALIA IN GOOD POSITION

Needs Less Than 90 Runs to Win Test Cricket Match

By Wireless

ADELAIDE—Eighty-nine runs now stand between an Australian victory in the fourth test cricket match of the present series here, and four batsmen are letf to make them. Today the Australians sustained their reputation for fighting in tests when their backs are to the wall and knocked off 260 of the 349 runs needed in the second innings to bring them success. They lost six wickets in the process.

When three players were dismissed for 74, England seemed well on top; but fortune swung dramatically, as it has done so often in this match, and a great stand for 137 by the home captain, J. S. Ryder, and A. Kippax for the fourth wicket made it once more "anybody's game."

The turning point in the play was the missing of a perfectly simple catch off his own bowling by J. C. White. If this had been held, Ryder would have been out at 26 instead of 87. It was poetic justice that White, a veteran bowler who has played such an enormous part in England's past showing, should have the satisfaction of accounting for Ryder, caught and bowled, in the end.

Pair Bettered 350

Ryder and Kippaz, it may be recalled, put on 161 for the fourth wicket in the last test match and the team went on to secure 351—two more than is needed this time. That, however, was in the first innings of the match and not after the pitch had been subjected to five days' play.

Treacherous spots appeared to develop on the wicket when W. M. Woodfull and A. Jackson resumed batting this morning, and from the way Harry Larwood and M. W. Tate made the ball kick it was obvious that the Australians will have to fight hard for every run. Twenty-four of the needed 349 had been made over night, and the total was carried to 65 before the first wicket fell. That was Jackson's, and he had contributed 36 by the slowest and most stolid type of cricket imaginable. Both batsmen were obviously concerned more in wearing down the bowlers than in anything else, with the result that the first half hour's play produced only eight runs and 1½ hours before lunch had yielded, all told, only 50.

Not All Defense

It was not all defense, however, and hard work was demanded by the English fieldsmen under a hot sun. They stood the ordeal finely and saved many boundary hits by dint of extra fast running. At no time did Jackson appear really comfortable and it came as no surprise when he steered a fast-rising ball from G. Geary out of the wicket but into the ever ready hands of Wicket Keeper G. Duckworth.

White, bowling beautifully all the time, captured the next wicket at 74, the victim—Woodfull—being renowned for the impenetrability of his defence, giving a catch to Geary at the second slip. He had made 30 in 115 minutes.

Another heavy blow was dealt the Australian's prospects soon after lunch as G. Hendry ended his turn at bat by hitting the fifth delivery of the opening, over into the grasp of Tate. His display produced 5. But the association of Ryder with Kippax put another complexion on the game. The Skipper played a real "captain's" innings, stepping out at every hittable ball in an attempt to pound the bowler into subjection. His enterprise was assisted by White's extraordinary failure to hold onto a ball tamely returned to his hand from a shot Ryder mistimed. It was the sort of catch that would not be bungled once in a thousand times.

Chapman Alters Field

A. P. F. Chapman altered his field in the hope of blocking Ryder's favorite strokes and changed the attack frequently, but could not stop the runs coming at the rate of one a minute. Kippax stolidly acted as a foil to Ryder's aggression and, by the time of the second interval was taken, they had 179 for 3 wickets and Australia stood in a better position than it had occupied in any of the previous test matches of the present series. Kippax discarded caution, so foreign to his usual style, on resumption and indulged in some free hitting before falling to White's wiles. At 51 he was brilliantly caught in slips.

The fall of the fourth wicket at 211 ended a splendid partnership in which doggedness and courage triumphed over masterly attack and pulled the game into what the optimists among the most excited spectators termed a "winning position." The rate of scoring, moreover, has been the fastest of the whole match. At 224 White made partial amends for missing Ryder earlier by taking a difficult catch from him with his left hand high up. Ryders' innings of 87 was a splendid exhibition and was recognized by a tumultuous ovation.

Donald Bradman and E. A. Beckett, two youngsters who have made good already in test matches, maintained an aggressive note. The latter fell to White for 21. At this point Australia had totaled 258 and two more were added before stumps were drawn with Bradman not out at 16 and R. Oxenham not out at 2.

Attendance receipts for the present match eclipsed all records for test matches at Adelaide. Today's crowd of 16,914 brought the total for six days up to 125,294 and the cash taken in was £1584 today and £11,926 altogether.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Frank. & Marshall 38, Ursinus 25.
Rutgers 36, Lafayette 34.
Princeton 27, Buffalo 17.
Fordham 47, Catholic 20.
Georgetown 42, Gallaudet 29.
Duke 44, So. Carolina 39.
Cornell 40, Hobart 15.
New York 33, Annapolis 31.
West Point 43, St. Stephens 29.
Dartmouth 41, Columbia 34.
Amherst 41, Lowell T. S. 28.
Conn. Aggies 35, Providence 33.
Holy Cross 33, Harvard 25.
Dickinson 34, Mt. St. Mary's 29.
St. Joseph's 28, Penn M. C. 24.
W. Virginia 50, W. V. Wesleyan 26.
Boston 33, Clark 29.
Washington 29, Missouri 25.
Lombard 39 McKendree 33.
St. Ambrose 21, Augustana 14.

SENIOR QUEBEC AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

(Final Group Standing 1928-29)

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Victorias	5	1	2	29	9	11
Montreal AAA	4	1	3	15	17	9
Columbus	4	0	4	17	18	8
McGill Univ.	3	1	4	11	19	7
Univ Montreal	2	1	5	9	18	5

EPSTEIN MISSOURI CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Irving E. Epstein '29 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the University of Missouri track team here. He has been a member of the Missouri team for the last two seasons and holds the Missouri Valley Conference record for the half mile race.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Princeton 12, Yale 6.

Annual Tourney Is Goal Aimed At by Southern Court Teams

Sixteen of 23 Quintets Now Competing Will Be Invited to Take Part in Big Elimination Contests Scheduled for March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Basketball in the Southern Conference is progressing rapidly with some of the most interesting and closely fought battles ever offered to the loyal fans of the section. Unlike the procedure followed in the other large conferences, the regular season games are but a prelude to the big Conference tournament, to be held in Atlanta early in March. While teams of other organizations play for a high percentage of wins in order to establish a championship claim, the 23 Southern Conference members merely battle for recognition by the officials as representatives among the 16 teams invited to the annual elimination tournament.

Pretournament games have brought out new favorites, while the 1928 leaders have slipped badly. Last year the University of Mississippi, after a fair season, rose to great heights in the tournament to slip by all opponents and then nose out Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 31 to 30, in the finals for the championship. A split series with the same Mississippians and the loss in the tournament finals marred a great season for the Alabamians.

Mississippi has last year's men available again with the exception of center, where Mabry, a new man, is operating. C. C. Phillips '29, All-Southern forward, and R. A. Selby '29, a great dribbler, are holding out at forward. Capt. DeWitt Laird '29 and A. C. Phillips '29 are a great guard pair. Others on hand are G. W. Boutwell '31 a fine reserve guard, and H. W. Walker '29, captain-elect for the 1929 team, who can fill in to perfection at forward. Despite this great array of talent, Coach H. H. Hazel's men have failed to show last year's form.

Poor Start for Alabama Tech

Capt. F. H. Dubose '29, rated as the leading center of the Conference in 1928, is the only regular left from last year's great Alabama Tech team. Coach G. M. Bohler has made many experiments with a large number of players. One victory in five starts has been the result so far, but Coach Bohler has about decided to stand or fall on a quintet, with Captain Dubose at center, H. W. Mullins '29, substitute from 1928, and L. N. Chamblee '30 at forwards and another 1928 substitute, L. W. James '30 and J. A. Vines '29 at the guards.

Georgia School of Technology has been the surprise of the 1929 season, with six victories in as many starts. Vanderbilt, Georgia, Kentucky, Florida and Clemson have fallen before Coach Roy Mundorff's fighting quintet, which seems bent on adding another championship to its large collection. The 38 to 37 defeat of the ancient rivals from University of Georgia was said to have been the most thrilling contest of the year. This remarkable record has been made with only two real veterans on the squad, Capt. A. J. Heeke '30, forward, and Sidney Goldin '30, guard. J. J. Wilson '29 has been playing a brilliant game at forward opposite Heeke, while H. F. Wages '31, a great running guard, has been teaming with Goldin. Scott Hudson '31 and C. L. Williamson '30 give Technology a splendid pair of centers. S. L. Coker '30 is an excellent reserve forward, while G. LaV. Maree '31, noted gridiron star, has filled in well at guard.

North Carolina Well Up

North Carolina, winner of four of the eight Conference championships, has a fine basketball tradition to uphold and the charges of Coach J. N. Ashmore, according to custom, are right up among the leaders. A three-point loss to South Carolina is the only spot on the Tar Heel record that includes victories over South Carolina in a return engagement, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, V. P. I. and North Carolina State. Coach Ashmore has juggled his team about often yet most excellent results have been obtained. Capt. R. R. Hackney '29 and H. C. Satterfield '29, have been doing some fine work as forwards. George Cathey '30 has been alternating with Harper, a new man, at center and is also doing a turn at forward and guard when needed. J. C. Price '29 and W. M. Brown '31 have done the bulk of guarding with Marpet, a sophomore, assisting.

Tulane has provided one of the big surprises by defeating the strong University of Mississippi team twice and dividing a series with Alabama and winning two games from Mississippi A. & M. W. H. Walshe '30 and P. L. Savoy '30 are the forwards with Savoy a bright star alternating. L. T. Roberts '31, a gridiron star, is going strong at center while D. J. Drezinski '29 and M. A. Mangum '31 are an excellent pair of guards.

Washington & Lee under Coach Richard Smith is going to be right in the front ranks for Conference honors. The Generals have played only three Conference games but these resulted in a smashing victory over Georgia, Virginia and Virginia P. I. The team is led by the veteran Capt. J. P. Lowery '29 at forward with H. B. Cox '31 as his running mate. H. W. Williams Jr. '31 is stationed at center, and together with the forwards completes one of the greatest offensive trios in the South. J. L. Jacobs '31 is the reserve forward. The veteran H. T. Groop '29 is a star guard and is ably assisted by E. M. Wood Jr. '30 and F. S. Hanna '31.

Georgia Well Represented

At Georgia, Coach H. J. Stegeman has developed one of those crack teams that once featured the Athens school. Seven victories have been won over representative Conference teams, while losses to Georgia Tech and North Carolina came after two of the closest battles of the year. Only in the Washington & Lee affair were the Georgians outclassed. Georgia has gained considerable strength this year through the addition to the team of Sanford Sanford '31, a spectacular player and great jumper at center. Capt. J. J. Harris '29 and H. C. Palmer '30 are a high-scoring pair of forwards, while the guarding is ably done by Joseph Martin '30 and Thomas Reeder '31.

Maryland has evened a series with Virginia, its only Conference rival thus far, and has done no better in games with outside quintets. The five has failed to come up to the performance of the great team of last year, but Coach H. B. Shively has made many changes in his lineup and should have a formidable group by the end of the season. At present a veteran five is being used that is composed of G. A. Madigan '30 and W. E. Evans '30, forwards; F. Z. Hetzel '30, center, and J. J. Radice '30 and A. B. Heasy '30, guards. Good reserves are available in J. P. Allen '30, center; Robert Gaylor '31, forward, and Capt. T. N. Dean '29, guard.

Tennessee, after many indifferent seasons on the hardwood courts, is showing excellent form under Maj. W. H. Brittain. H. B. Sharpe '30 is the only veteran who has been able to make the team and lately has been shifted to guard, where he is mated with J. S. Corbitt '31. The brilliant R. S. Dodd '31 is running at forward alongside C. R. Lucas '31. Herbert Brown '31 is playing center, assisted by P. N. Hug '31. The fighting young Volunteers have won three and lost three in the Conference and displayed a smart passing combination in each contest.

Alabama Back in Form

Several years ago Alabama was an important factor in the basket game and seems to be coming back to glory again this year. The charges of Coach H. L. Crisp have split a series with Tulane, lost to Tennessee and won two from Louisiana and one each from Sewanee and Kentucky. The Alabamians have been lining up with Capt. J. M. Campbell '29, and M. V. O'Neal '30, at the forwards; J. M. Hood '31 who measures 6ft. 6in. at center; and H. F. Larrick '30, W. E. Smith '29, and Walton Laney '31, at guards. Smith was varsity football captain and is developing into an unusually fine guard.

With one exception the 10 men on the Kentucky squad under Coach J. W. Mauer are six feet or more in height. Capt. L. F. McGinnis '30 at guard being 5ft. 11in. The Kentuckians have lost to North Carolina and Georgia Technology and sustained a one-point defeat at the hands of Alabama. Two victories over Tennessee, one from Mississippi A. & M. and an intersectional triumph over the fast Notre Dame five indicate latent power, however. The veteran quintet is composed of Stanley Milward '30, center; L. M. Combs '30, C. M. Spicer '31 and Louis McGinnis '31, forwards; Capt. K. F. McGinnis '30 and P. S. McBrayer '30, guards.

North Carolina State has won games from Virginia, South Carolina, Duke and Florida. The team is built around F. P. Goodwin Jr. '29 at center, one of the nigh scorers of the Conference and a fine floor man with L. F. Haar '31 and H. J. Young '30, forwards, and Maurice Johnson '30 outstanding at guard.

New Member Evens Rating

Duke University this year admitted to the Conierence made its debut by winning over South Carolina. A victory was also attained over Virginia Polytechnic, but losses to Virginia and North Carolina State give the Durham School an even rating in its struggle for honors in a new field. J. E. Jankoski '30, a gridiron star, has been alternating between center and forward, while G. H. Rogers '31, a former Asheville High School star, has continued a fine brand of play in his collegiate debut.

Other schools of the Conference appear to have only average teams, but one or the other may yet make a surprise spurt. Virginia has a great center in Captain Millen. Louisiana has a veteran quintet on hand that may strike its real stride and the same may be said of Mississippi A. & M., where Capt. J. C. Harris '29, at forward, and Monroe McElveen '29, at center, are veterans, and the rest of the team is made up of strong reserves from last year. Florida has been late in getting a regular team assembled, but with Capt. G. A. Perrine '30 working at center again, and the football stars, Clyde Crabtree '30 and D. H. Van Sickle '30, showing excellent form at forward and guard, the Gators should show considerable improvement. South Carolina, under Coach W. L. Laval, has done some good work, and is the only southern team to defeat North Carolina. L. A. White '29, at center, has been the bright star of the Game Cock aggregation. Coach J. C. Cody of Clemson was a famous floor man during his college days at Vanderbilt, but has failed to get his five going in championship form. Sewanee has signed L. T. Emmerson, in an attempt to gain a place in the basketball world. He has been a highly successful tutor of several independent teams in Tennessee, but has not had sufficient time to get the Tigers in shape. Vanderbilt lost the services of a star guard when the faculty stepped in and removed W. R. Abernathy '30 for the remainder of the season. The rest of the squad, including D. H. Cram '30, Conference tennis champion, is lacking in experience, and as a result the Commodores have made a very poor showing. Virginia M. I. displays a hard fighting and smart defense, but the team is lacking in scoring power. The same may be said of Virginia P. I., where Capt. J. M. Brown '29 has been playing a skillful game at center.

CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	2	8	84	47	38
Windsor	17	2	8	68	45	36
Kitchener	14	3	11	80	70	31
Toronto	12	3	12	53	58	29
Buffalo	10	4	13	52	43	24
London	10	2	15	45	76	22
Niagara Falls	9	2	15	70	62	22
Hamilton	9	2	17	48	79	20

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Windsor 5, London 1.
Buffalo 2, Hamilton 0.
Kitchener 3, Toronto 2.
Niagara 4, Detroit 1.

WINDSOR NEARS LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont.—Outclassing London Panthers by a wide margin here Wednesday night, Windsor registered a 5-to-1 win and advanced to within two points of the league-leading Detroit Olympics in the Canadian Hockey League race. Windsor scored four times in the first period.

FORWARDS REPLACE GOALIE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont. — The Buffalo Bisons picked up two valuable points in the Canadian Professional Hockey League race, by defeating Hamilton, 2-to-0 in a rather listless game. With the score 1-to-0 in the final minutes Manager Morris withdrew his goalie and two defensemen and sent six forwards up on the attack, but a shot the length of the rink by Huard gave the latter his second goal of the game.

KITCHENER ADDS TO LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KITCHENER, Ont. — Kitchener increased its lead over the Millionaires to four points in the struggle for third place in the Canadian Professional Hockey League by defeating Toronto, 3 to 2, here Thursday night. The losers scored twice in the first period while the locals scored one in each. The winning goal came with five minutes to play.

NIAGARA DEFEATS DETROIT 4-TO-1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont.—One of the biggest upsets of the Canadian Professional Hockey League season was staged here Thursday night, when the local Cataracts defeated the league-leading Detroit Olympics, 4-to-1. The locals secured a three-goal lead in the first period and strong defensive play kept the visitors from reducing the margin. The locals gave their best display of the season.

KERR SIGNS NEW CONTRACT

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Andrew Kerr, whose three-year contract as head coach of football, basketball and track at Washington and Jefferson University expires with the present scholastic year, has signed a new three-year contract, according to announcement from the office of President S. S. Baker.

JAPANESE TOPS BILLIARD STARS

Adds Another Victory—High Run Is Lowest of Contenders, However

INTERNATIONAL 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP

Matches	W.	L.	H.R.	Av.
K. Matsuyama, Japan	2	0	89	25
J. Schaefer, Chicago	1	0	135	23 9-17
E. Horemans, Belgium	1	1	193	36 4-11
W. Cochran, San Fran	1	1	158	29
E. Hagenlacher, Ger.	0	1	98	15 13-18
F. Grange, France	0	2	118	19 1-16

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Kinrey Matsuyama of Japan, the latest star in the billiards world, continued his victorious career Wednesday against the world masters at 18.2 balkline billiards by defeating Felix Grange of France, in the fourth game of the International Championship of the National Billiard Association at the Level Club. The score was 400 to 218. It was a slow game, requiring 23 innings before the little Japanese could complete his total of 400.

In the evening, Edouard Horemans, the defending titleholder, who lost to Matsuyama, in the opening game on Monday, suddenly developed all his old skill at line nurse and masse and defeated Welker Cochran, in 11 innings, 400 to 290, in spite of the fine play of the San Francisco star, who made a run of 153 in the earlier part of the game, and led at 193 to 34. But the high run of the tournament so far, 193, came to Horemans a few innings later, and a final run of 70, unfinished, terminated the proceedings.

In the afternoon today Grange meets Horemans, with Jacob Schaefer the other American entry, meeting Erich Hagenlacher of Germany, in the second game of the day.

Grange Off Stroke

Grange was completely out of stroke from the start of his game against the little Japanese, not being able to reach double figures until the tenth inning, when Matsuyama had attained a total of 165, with the aid of his best run of the day, 84, and another of 60. But at this point the Frenchman, finding the position of the balls to his liking at the start, suddenly developed a steadiness and control that had been previously lacking, and ran 72 by weaving tactics across the end of the table at the head, and only stopped when a slight break made a three-cushion shot necessary, which failed to connect.

Then both settled down to small scores until the sixteenth inning, when Matsuyama added 57 more to his total by the closest sort of nursing, until he also fell down on a three-cushion try. Finally, in the twenty-second inning Matsuyama displayed his best form once more, and though the run was interrupted at 53, when an attempt of the Japanese to pass between the object balls lightly across the end of the table, resulted in a miss of both and a scratch, Grange missed his try also, and Matsuyama, resuming his play just where he had left off, ran out the game with 64 more caroms. The summary:

Kinrey Matsuyama (spot ball)—12 1 0 1 84 1 60 2 4 14 2 0 5 23 0 57 3 0 4 4 6 53 0 0 400. Average—33 8-92. High run—84.

Felix Grange (white ball)—9 9 1 0 0 3 7 1 0 7 9 2 10 1 21 21 29 0 0 2 3 13 10 1—218. Average—9 11-23. High run—72. Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

Horemans started slowly in the opening of the game against Cochran and the latter ran up a lead on the champion that threatened to take the game before Horemans could settle into his game. A run of 40 by the American in the first inning was followed by another of 153 by his finest nursing play, the interruption coming when a well executed short shot was spoiled by the first object ball kissing off the cue ball before it could touch the other ball.

Belgian Settles Down

But two innings later the Belgian settled down to display his real skill and his play was beyond any that this tourney has produced so far. Not allowing the spheres to move more than a few inches away from each other, with perfectly executed masse shots when in cramped quarters, he moved them about the foot of the table with only an occasional excursion toward the center, until close to the second century, when a slight loss of control forced a simple angle shot, and this failed to connect, at 193.

Neither was able to settle into a run for several innings, but in the seventh, Horemans once more hit his stride and added 77 to his total, failing on a short one-cushion shot. This placed him at 305 to 199 for Cochran. But the latter was now ready to make his bid in turn and replied with a run of 80, which seemed likely to go on indefinitely until the referee declared that the Chigoan had failed to get the balls out of balk in time, at that point.

This left the Belgian with only a slight margin, but Cochran was unable to gain much, and finally Horemans took possession of the spheres once more and ran out the game with a final 70, mostly in his favorite cross table line nursing. The summary:

Eduardo Horemans (white ball)—1 0 33 1 193 0 77 25 0 0 70—400. Average—36 4-11. High run—193.

Welker Cochran (spot ball)—40 0 153 0 0 6 80 0 2 9—290. Average—29. High run—153. Referee—Albert G. Cutler.

GRIDIRON PLAYERS TO WRESTLE

STORRS, Conn.—The athletic authorities of the Connecticut Agricultural College have set upon a new plan in the conditioning of its football team. A class in wrestling has been organized in which all candidates for the ensuing football squad must attend. The department has retained the services of Neal Quinby, for two years New England intercollegiate champion in the 135-pound class, to take charge of this work. Head Coach Sumner A. Dole has been trying for some time to devise a suitable method to keep the men in shape throughout the year.

MAGRATH ELECTED AGAIN

Dr. George B. Magrath of the Union Boat Club was re-elected president of the New England Amateur Rowing Association at its annual meeting at the Union Boat Club Wednesday night. Charles Bertram was elected vice-president; James P. Cox, St. Alphonsus A. A., treasurer, and John J. Corrigan of East Boston, secretary. The annual regatta will be held on the Charles River July 4.

Columbia U. C. Is Still Undefeated

Starts Second Half of Class A Squash Tennis With Victory

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS A TEAM STANDING

	Match's W.	Match's L.	Games W.	Games L.	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	7	0	39	10	1.000
Princeton Club	6	2	33	22	.750
Crescent A. C.	5	3	34	22	.625
Frat. S. T. C.	4	4	24	32	.500
New York A. C.	3	5	24	32	.375
Harvard Club	1	6	16	33	.142
Yale Club	1	7	19	37	.125

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Columbia University Club resumed its progress toward its second metropolitan team championship in succession, when it played its first match in the second half of the series, having drawn a bye in the initial round last week. Meeting the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club on the courts of the latter, it captured six out of the seven matches, though several were close.

Princeton Club, now in second place, two matches behind the unbeaten leaders, just managed to defeat New York Athletic Club on the new courts of the latter 4—3, with the result depending on the final match between J. C. Rochester and Henry G. Davis, which went to the latter by a slight margin.

The third winner of the day was Crescent Athletic Club, which encountered the Yale Club team, the tail-ender in the league, and won two out of the three games played, the remaining four being defaulted by the listed Yale Club representatives, giving the home club the victory by a score of 6—1.

The sole loser for the champions was W. Murray Lee, tenth in the ranking list, who fell a victim to Harvey E. Wilson, after winning the first game, 6—15, 15—11, 15—12.

Gardner Hirons, last year's Class B champion, caused some surprise by defeating Charles N. Edge, of the home club, in straight games, as the big Englishman is regarded as one of the most difficult men to play in the game, and only members of the upper circles have been able to defeat him this season. The score was 17—15, 18—14. The summary:

R. B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Milton Baron, Fraternity S. T. C., 15—9, 18—16.

L. Kerbeck, Columbia U. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman Jr., Fraternity S. T. C., 15—6, 15—12.

H. E. Wilson, Fraternity S. T. C., defeated W. M. Lee, Columbia U. C., 6—15, 15—11, 15—12.

R. G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated S. R. Jandorf, Fraternity S. T. C., 12—15, 15—12, 15—9.

Gardner Hirons, Columbia U. C., defeated C. N. Edge, Fraternity S. T. C., 17—15, 18—14.

J. D. Kennedy, Columbia U. C., defeated H. P. Cole, Fraternity S. T. C., 7—15, 15—4, 15—8.

R. H. Reutter, Columbia U. C., defeated C. W. Dingee, Fraternity S. T. C., 12—15, 15—11, 15—7.

Frank M. Loughman of the New York Athletic Club was the surprise furnisher of the match with the Princeton Club, when he scored a victory over Gavin Brackenridge, who is a former member of the first 10, though omitted last season on account of little play, and had been regarded as certain to resume his position this season. Loughman came from behind after losing the first game to take the other two, and win, 7—15, 15—6, 15—12. But the other leading players of Princeton Club won their matches, and Davis came from behind in the final struggle against the veteran J. C. Rochester, to take the last two games and the match, 10—15, 17—14, 15—12.

H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated R. M. Kirkland, New York A. C., 18—17, 15—11.

F. M. Loughman, New York A. C., defeated Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 7—15, 15—6, 15—12.

S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, defeated S. R. Greene, New York A. C., 18—17, 10—15, 15—10.

Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Lyons, New York A. C., 17—14, 15—3.

Barnwell Elliott, New York A. C., defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, 18—17, 10—15, 15—1.

C. W. Button Jr., New York A. C., defeated Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15—7, 15—11.

H. G. Davis, Princeton Club, defeated J. C. Rochester, New York A. C., 10—15, 17—14, 15—12.

Yale Club brought only three men over to Brooklyn to encounter the New Moon aggregation, and Kenneth Ward, of the Class B team, was the only one able to win, defeating E. W. Kleinert, after three games. R. L. Larner made a strong battle against J. C. Tredwell, taking the first game and being twice at match point in the second, but the service of the Brooklynite stopped the rally, and the third game was easy for him. The summary:

E. R. Larigan, Crescent A. C., won from H. S. Thorne, Yale Club, by default.

B. H. O'Connor, Crescent A. C., defeated H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, 18—16, 15—11.

J. C. Tredwell, Crescent A. C., defeated R. J. Larner, Yale Club, 12—15, 18—17, 15—7.

C. M. Bull, Crescent A. C., won from C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, by default.

A. S. Kuhn, Crescent A. C., won from Lambert Prettyman, Yale Club, by default.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated E. W. Kleinert, Crescent A. C., 8—15, 15—11, 15—11.

C. W. Fyfe, Crescent A. C., won from M. M. Zimmerman, Yale Club, by default.

AUBURN RE-ELECTS HUNNEWELL

LEWISTON, Me. (AP)—It has been announced that George R. Hunnewell of Auburn has been re-elected president of the Lewiston and Auburn Baseball Club of the New England League. The other officers are Charles L. Ault, Auburn, vice-president; James E. Curran, Lewiston, Secretary, and Jesse C. Burkett, Worcester, Mass., manager. Instead of community financing as followed in the past three years, the club this year will be financed by Hunnewell and Ault.

LANDIS COMPLETES INQUIRY

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball's high commissioner, has completed his inquiry into the case of William A. Outen '29, North Carolina State College outfielder, who signed playing contracts with both the Charlotte club of the South Atlantic League and the New York Yankees. Judge Landis left here for Chicago, where the findings of his inquiry will be announced.

Bowling Entries Break All Tourney Records

By the Associated Press

Chicago

ENTRIES of five-man teams in the 1929 American Bowling Congress tournament have broken all records, Secretary Langtry has announced. A total of 2543 teams has been entered, he said, bettering the previous record set by Kansas City last year by 292 teams. The tournament will be held here in March.

St. Paul Moves Up to Second in Race

Hawks Defeat St. Louis 2 to 1—Tulsa Strengthens Its Hold in Standing

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION STANDING

	W.	T.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Kansas City	14	5	9	58	46	33
St. Paul	15	1	13	65	72	31
Minneapolis	13	4	8	44	34	30
Tulsa	10	5	7	43	29	25
St. Louis	10	2	17	53	67	22
Duluth	9	1	17	34	44	19

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

St. Paul 2, St. Louis 1.
Tulsa 0, Duluth 0 (overtime).

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—St. Paul gained second place in the American Hockey Association standing here Wednesday night by coming from behind to defeat St. Louis in the first of a two-game series, 2 to 1. The triumph strengthened St. Paul's position in the race for the playoff, as the club now is only two points behind Kansas City, leader, and can tie for the lead with another triumph over St. Louis Thursday night.

ST. PAUL		ST. LOUIS
Wilson, Conroy	lw	Hill, Acaster
Desjardine, Romnes	c	Goyer
Ingram, Connolly	rw	Bolleau, Metcalfe
Goheen	rd	Headley
Nichols, Mulligan	rd	Green, Powely
Stark	g	Malsed

Score—St. Paul 2, St. Louis 1. Goals—Wilson, Nichols for St. Paul; Hill for St. Louis. Assists—Ingram, Desjardine for St. Paul. Referee—John Hughes, Winnipeg. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—Tulsa and Duluth played a scoreless tie in an overtime American Hockey Association game here Wednesday night, neither team being able to break through the others' stubborn defense for a goal during the 70 minutes of play.

TULSA		DULUTH
Sheppard, Moffatt	lw	Mitchell, Merrill
Keats, Cook	c	Thorstenson, Bergl
Marker, Lafrance	rw	Goodman, Morrison
Trapp, Moran	ld	Davis, Koski
Graham, Johnson	rd	Jamieson, Williams
McCusker	g	Turner

Score—Tulsa 0, Duluth 0. Referee—A. J. Conroy, St. Paul. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

COUNTRY CLUB GIVES NEW CURLING TROPHY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y.—Curlers in the United States and Canada were much pleased today over the announcement made at the annual meeting of the Grand National Curling Club of America of the gift of a $1000 trophy to be known as The Country Club Cup, which is, in future, to be played for by teams that are defeated in the preliminary, first and bye rounds of play in the Mitchell Medal competition. The trophy was presented by Alexander S. Porter, chairman of The Country Club Curling Committee, on behalf of the famous Brookline organization, and was accepted by R. S. Emmett of Schenectady, N. Y., newly elected vice-president of the G. N. C. C. A.

Utica was selected as the place for holding the Gordon International Medal competition of 1930. S. S. Curran of this city was elected president of the G. N. C. C. A., with A. S. Porter, The Country Club, second vice-president, and W. A. Clark, Utica, secretary and treasurer. Clark succeeds himself as secretary and Andrew Gillies of the St. Andrew's Club of New York as treasurer, the latter declining re-election after 19 years of service.

Utica No. 2 went into the third round of competition for the Mitchell medal, Wednesday, by defeating The Country Club in the second round, 16 to 13 after the former had won its first-round match from Syracuse No. 2, 19 to 9.

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS

Only two matches were played Wednesday in the Massachusetts squash racquets championship, and they were in the fourth round. W. J. Iselin of Harvard University and S. B. Myers, also of Harvard, were the winners.

Iselin defeated A. G. Thacher Jr. of Harvard University in three straight games, 15—8, 15—7, 15—9, while Myers had more of a battle on his hands in defeating R. W. Read of the Harvard Club. This match went to five games, 13—18, 15—11, 15—18, 15—13, 18—13. The summary:

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—

Fourth Round

S. B. Myers, Harvard University, defeated R. W. Read, Harvard Club, 13—18, 15—11, 15—18, 15—13, 18—13.

W. J. Iselin, Harvard University, defeated A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard University, 15—8, 15—7, 15—9.

HARVARD'S 1930 SCHEDULE

William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, announced the varsity football schedule for 1930 last night. Three changes are noted from the schedule for 1929. University of Vermont will be the Crimson's first opponent instead of Bates College. Springfield Y. M. C. A. College replaces University of New Hampshire as the second team on the schedule, while William and Mary College will be the fifth opponent in place of University of Florida. All of the games except the Yale contest will be in the Harvard Stadium. The schedule: Oct. 4—University of Vermont; 11—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College; 18—United States Military Academy; 25—Dartmouth College; Nov. 1—William and Mary College; 8—University of Michigan; 15—College of the Holy Cross; 22—Yale University at New Haven.

BARNARD PICKS UMPIRES

CHICAGO (AP)—Eleven of the 12 umpires who officiated in the American League last season have been named to the 1929 staff of umpires by President E. S. Barnard. The twelfth position will be filled by George J. Moriarty, who returns to the American League as an umpire after two years as manager of the Detroit Tigers. He replaces D. A. Barry of Boston. Thomas H. Connolly, veteran of the junior league umpires, again heads the list, which includes William Dineen, George Hildebrand, Clarence B. Owens, R. F. Nallin, E. T. Ormsby, H. C. Geisel, W. A. McGowan, Roy Van Grafian, William Guthrie, W. M. Campbell Jr. and Moriarty.

BOSTON TIGERS TIE FOR SECOND PLACE

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	13	3	9	41	38	29
Springfield	10	8	7	41	36	28
Boston	11	6	7	41	34	28
New Haven	9	7	12	55	55	25
Philadelphia	9	5	12	45	46	23
Newark	8	5	13	39	53	21

RESULT WEDNESDAY

Boston 2, Philadelphia 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Although playing under the new coaching and management of Percy J. Fynan of Boston, for the first time, the Philadelphia Arrows were defeated by the Boston Tigers in the Canadian-American League Hockey race here Wednesday night, 2 to 1.

The Arrows played better than usual, but could not break through the goaltending of Reaume, except in the second period, when Briden took a pass from Clark, and tied the score at 1-all. Boston owes its victory to Heyd, who had relieved Loucks at left wing. Heyd, after taking a pass from Manning in front of the net, shot quickly past Roberts for the winning goal, with four minutes left to play. At one stage of the third period there were three Boston and two Philadelphia players in the penalty box.

By winning, Boston jumped into a second-place tie with Springfield, and is now close to Providence, league leader. The summary:

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Loucks, Heyd	lw	rw, Cahill, Whyte
Waite, Fleid, c	c	Andrews, Sparrow, Jackson
Taylor, Manning	rw	lw, Briden, Meeking
Mackey, P. Contant	ld	rd, Peters, Donnelly

Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

Ten Philadelphia Painters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Philadelphia

THE tenth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Ten Philadelphia Painters, now on view in the Art Club gallery, rounds out a decade of ambitious activity on the part of this group of American women artists, and reveals the deepening of their powers of observation and of execution.

The tenth member of the group is a sculptress, rather than a painter, Harriet Frishmuth, whose little garden figurines and other garden compositions seem especially at home in an environment of landscapes and flower canvases.

The exhibition possesses this year more than at any previous showing a reaching out toward quality. Moods in nature have appealed widely to the entire group, and one finds such canvases as Constance Cochrane's "Veils of Rain, Trinidad," Isabel Branson Cartwright's "Smugglers' Cove," Lucile Howard's series of Irish landscapes, and her two panoramic treatments of clouds and country in American valleys, Fern I. Coppedge's "After Glow, Gloucester" or the crisply snow-covered "Encircling Hills," an interpretation of Pennsylvania, Helen K. McCarthy's "When Gulls Fly Inland" and her "Silent Fog" one of the most impressive canvases in the exhibition because of its underlying thoughtfulness emotionally translated.

Theresa Bernstein and Mary Russell Ferrell Colton each shows herself an individual, the former contributing sketch canvases outlined in paint of minor tone quality, with browns dominant, and giving the impression of studies drawn in rather than painted. Mrs. Colton sends three canvases, a large figure composition of an Indian girl in all the striking contrasts of Indian costume and pottery, a bouquet of Arizona mountain flowers and a tiny but delightful bit of imaginative color tracery using tropic fish for subject matter.

Cora Brooks and M. Elizabeth Price divide their efforts between the decorative canvas and the landscape. Miss Brooks skips from "Life in Kasbah, Tangier" to the colorfully accepted procession "Corpus Domini at Ravello" and returns to her more familiar theme of still-life in "Darwin Tulips." Miss Price exhibits many of her individual flower decorations, with their gold or silver backgrounds, and their glint of gold and silver as accent to flower forms, or to animals and humans in the decorative panel "Everybody Loves a Clown." Her interest in landscape—the warmth of southern Europe—expresses itself in Italian impressions, and in the panoramic rendering of "Avignon."

Isabel Branson Cartwright is, as usual, the exhibition's portraitist, but, as in the work of so many of her colleagues, one finds particular pleasure in her nature mood interpretations. Miss Cochrane's study of sunlight and shadow, rain and clearing weather lends dramatic interest to her marine canvases, while Lucile Howard's automobile vagabondage in Ireland yields a wealth of intimate and quaint subject matter.

At home Fern I. Coppedge has found sustained delight in interpreting the many subtleties of color in the ever-changing Delaware Valley where the contour of hills and roads, the color of houses, and the fascination of valley misted atmosphere provide unending stimulus. D. G.

Blanche Yurka Acts in "Hedda Gabler"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the Forty-Ninth Street Theater, the Actor's Theater, Inc., presents Blanche Yurka in "Hedda Gabler," by Henrik Ibsen.

The cast:

George Tesman ..... Dallas Anderson
Hedda Tesman, his wife.. Blanche Yurka
Miss Juliana Tesman, his aunt ..... Claire Townsend
Mrs. Elvsted..... Linda Watkins
Judge Brack ..... Frederic Worlock
Eilert Lovborg ..... Ralph Roeder
Berta ..... Genevieve Williams

This revival of "Hedda Gabler" is a thoroughly competent production whose chief interest lies in the work of that excellent actress, Blanche Yurka. Miss Yurka has directed the play with skill.

The character of Gina in "The Wild Duck," which Miss Yurka has recently been playing, is far more congenial to her than this study of the weak, embittered Hedda. Here Miss Yurka seems emotionally aloof from the part, at the same time playing it with intelligence to the last degree. She reveals in every gesture and inflection a marvellous use of more than ordinarily complete technical equipment.

Throughout the course of the play Miss Yurka gives continuous proof of the thought and care she has expended on the rôle. She has built up to the climatic third and fourth act scenes expertly and during these moments the drama becomes a vital, living thing of tremendous force and profoundly moving in its emotional quality. The strength of her characterization which has been at variance throughout the evening with the actress' personal temperament is here rewarded with moments of gripping intensity illuminating the playwright's conception.

Of the supporting cast Miss Linda Watkins, as Mrs. Elvsted, and Dallas Anderson, as George Tesman, seemed most successful. Ralph Roeder's performance of the important part of Eilert Lovborg is rendered ineffective by evident uncongeniality with the rôle. F. L. S.

A new musical comedy, "Mr. Cinders," by Clifford Grey and Greatrex Newman, is to be produced at the Adelphi, London.

Hill's "Stevensoniana" Heard in Los Angeles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—The principal item of interest in the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra concerts of Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 was Edward Burlingame Hill's "Stevensoniana" Suite, inspired by three poems from "A Child's Garden of Verses.' Mr. Schnéevoigt's choice of works by Americans, which have averaged one or more to each symphony program, has been comprehensive and well contrasted, and this example was felicitous, for it furnished a much needed brightness to an otherwise dun-colored hour and a half.

Mr. Hill belongs to that small but select group from Boston (or shall we say Harvard), which has managed, with grace and distinction, to give us some delicious musical whimsies—orchestral and otherwise. The gay fluency of the Pirate Story, the unhampered swing of the Armies in the Fire, and the lyric tenderness of The Dumb Soldier impinge on a technical dexterity of no mean caliber. Incidentally, André Marquerre's flute playing considerably enhanced the effect of The Dumb Soldier. Schnéevoigt gave this number a well-prepared and flexible reading which earned him the heartiest applause of the program.

Dr. Ray Hastings, soloist, played the "Fantaisie Dialoguée" for organ and orchestra by Boellmann. Dr. Hastings has for many years been the most frequent user of the Philharmonic organ and thus knows its limitations. It is too thickly voiced and somber for concert work, so the best he could do was to resort to this rather bombastic selection and even thus handicapped the organist played splendidly.

The Beethoven Symphony No. 7 was made angularly dry and threadbare by a labored and flat performance. Mr. Schnéevoigt has disclosed a peculiarity that becomes more evident as time goes on. Into works that are new to him, he puts a freshness and interest that produce gratifying results, but in many of the old familiars, there is little evidence of inspiration behind the vigorous gestures that beget such arid response from the orchestra. The first and last numbers of this particular program were adequate examples of the point under discussion.

At the close of the Thursday evening concert, Mr. Schnéevoigt was presented with the jewel of the order of Orange Nassau, conferred upon him by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. The consul of the Netherlands made a few remarks of presentation, explaining that the mark of distinction was bestowed in appreciation of the leader's 10 years of service with the Residentie Orchestra at Scheveningen, Holland.

Gieseking Soloist With Cincinnati Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—At the eleventh pair of concerts by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 1 and 2, Otterino Respighi served as guest conductor, presenting three of his own compositions, "A Triptych of Botticelli," "The Fountains of Rome," and two movements from the suite, "Church Windows." Walter Gieseking, pianist, played the Fifth Concerto of Beethoven, with Vladimir Bakaleinikoff, assistant conductor, on the rostrum.

Respighi is popular in Cincinnati, and his compositions are frequently played by Fritz Reiner. Nevertheless, it was Gieseking who enjoyed the major honors of the recitals. His performance of the Beethoven concerto is unquestionably the most important soloist's contribution to a Cincinnati orchestral program during this season.

The "Emperor" Concerto has been played many times in Cincinnati, and it is therefore not surprising that it should be regarded as a typical concert war-horse. What Gieseking did was to prove that this is far from the case. For the first time since the performance of Busoni, many years ago, this concerto was given a reading which elevated it to its proper place beside the greatest of Beethoven's works.

The outstanding element in Gieseking's style is variety. He has a subtlety of change in his degrees of force which is a perfect equipment for playing a work such as this. It enables him to give the rhapsodic character of the first movement and to play the rondo in such a fashion that it fulfills the promise of the previous movements. He changes his degrees of force much more frequently than his tempi, and the result is a performance easy to accompany but endlessly varied. His rhythms are simple, sure, and even in the broken chords of the first movement, always accurate.

When his performance came to a conclusion hundreds of his audience refused to leave the hall, and the orchestra joined in recalling him again and again. Bakaleinikoff's accompaniment was scholarly and sympathetic, and the orchestra played in the form that an artist of Gieseking's stature inspires.

The most interesting feature of Respighi's contribution to the program was the first performance in Cincinnati of a recent composition, "A Triptych of Botticelli." In this work the composer continues his representation of classic Italian art forms, but takes up deliberate translation of medium. The result, in the main, is successful. His sympathy with the painter is manifest, and his idiom is nicely calculated to represent Botticelli to good advantage. It is delicate, whimsical and restrained.

The Triptych is the representation of three famous paintings, "Primavera," "The Adoration of the Magi," and "The Birth of Venus." The second is the least attractive of the three, and there is apparently more genuine devotional impulse in his handling of the more somber side of his Spring motif in the "Primavera" than in his picture of the religious painting itself. "The Birth of Venus" is characterized by an interesting rocking figure which recalls the curious waves of the painting, and by a well-thought-out climax in which the figure seems actually to emerge from the orchestral backgrounds.

The remaining numbers were very well played, indeed, but their juxtaposition was not entirely fortunate. The repression of Respighi's music, with its failure to rise above a given level in idiom, is emphasized by hearing in close succession nine movements from three suites.

"Othello" in Yiddish

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Yiddish Art Theater presents Shakespeare's "Othello," adapted for the Yiddish stage by Mark Schweid; staged by Boris S. Glagolin and Anatol Winogradoff; settings and costumes by Bobri. The cast:

Duke of Venice..... M. B. Samuylov
Lodovico ..... Morris Strassberg
Othello ..... Ben Zvi Baratoff
Cassio ..... Anatol Winogradoff
Iago ..... Maurice Schwarz
Roderigo ..... Joseph Greenberg
Montano ..... Louis Weissberg
Clown ..... Michael Rosenberg
A Sailor ..... Michael Gibson
Desdemona ..... Celia Adler
Emilia ..... Miriam Elias
Bianca ..... Faiga Benjamin
A Little Girl ..... Harriet Katz
A Dancer ..... Ida Lanvin

Maurice Schwarz and his excellent repertory company, known as the Yiddish Art Theater, are giving an interesting performance of Shakespeare's "Othello" at their newly acquired playhouse in Fourteenth Street. No one in America is more earnestly "of the theater" than Mr. Schwarz. It is said that he spends nearly all of his waking hours in the theater, and, considering the vast amount of work he takes care of, such a report is believable.

The present elaborate production of "Othello" is one that might well tax the means of a stage intended for single plays prepared for long runs, and yet after a few performances this Shakespearean play will become part of the repertoire.

No knowledge of the Yiddish language is necessary for an appreciation of the fine Iago of Mr. Schwarz. The Othello of Ben Zvi Baratoff is most picturesque and is acted with rare understanding, instead of being overplayed as this character often is. Celia Adler makes Desdemona a human being of intelligence, rather than the painted doll we are so often called upon to accept as Shakespeare's heroine. F. L. S.

"AT THE CORRAL"

From a Painting by Isabel Branson Cartwright.

Casella's Violin Concerto Has American Première

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Alfredo Casella's new violin concerto was given its first performance in America by Joseph Szigeti at the concerts of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Feb. 1 and 2. The Italian composer, whose organ concerto is one of the memories of recent activity on the part of the local organization, has added an interesting contribution to a literature which comprises none too many masterpieces. It would be rash to assert that Casella's work for violin is likely to take a permanent place in the repertory. The concerto is far too long and an unsparing employment of the blue pencil will be the requisite to a bid on its part for popularity.

But the music contains admirable moments. Not least interesting is the apparent struggle in it between Casella the Italian, with his fundamental lyricism, and Casella the modernist, determined to be fin de siècle at any cost. Mr. Szigeti won a triumphal victory over the quite arduous difficulties of the new piece and he made the most of its romantic passages—passages of which, it is possible, Casella was heartily ashamed in his futuristic capacity, but which will go far to save his concerto for later hearings.

In making up his program for the concerto, Mr. Stock was skillful in edging away from the beaten track. He opened the proceedings with Liadoff's "Baba Yaga," a pretty trifle, and followed that composition by Miaskowsky's Seventh Symphony, which had been played last season but which was well worth its repetition. The Russian master takes life as well as art with great seriousness, and both not least in his Seventh Symphony. Yet in his unceasing devotion to gloom and the futility of struggle, Miaskowsky undoubtedly loses something of the beauty of art as well as of life. Even Tchaikovsky, high priest of pessimism, was occasionally conscious that God's in His heaven and all's right with the world.

The second division of the concert was devoted to Rubin Goldmark's "Negro Rhapsody" and two pieces by Sibelius—"The Swan of Tuonela" and "Finlandia." The orchestra, which had performed Miaskowsky's symphony and the other works with extraordinary verve and brilliance, must have delighted Mr. Goldmark—who was present—by its beautiful interpretation of the rhapsody. The piece may be, perhaps, a little overlong, but it is admirably put together and not less admirably scored. Undoubtedly the work is a notable contribution to American art. F. B.

In Hamburg Theaters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—In connection with the two hundredth anniversary of Lessing, at Kamenz, Ger., gala performances were held throughout Germany on Jan. 22.

In Hamburg Lessing lived from 1767 to 1770, while connected with the National Theater. The program at the Hamburg Opera offered Dr. Petersen, first Mayor of Hamburg, in an address. The University of Hamburg has also extended invitations for a celebration and the Deutsche Schauspielhaus honored Lessing's memory by producing three of his one-act plays during the week and a gala performance of his "Nathan the Wise."

Werner Perrey's famous Low German Marionettes from Kiel are delighting Hamburgers—old and young—during their annual visit to the Kunsthalle. "The Inevitable Ones," played on the opening night, is a satirical three-act comedy full of action and wit, discussing problems of the day with humorous philosophy.

Hedin Expedition Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—The Swedish school public is seeing the film taken during the first year of the three years' expedition to central Asia led by Sven Hedin. The film was first shown to a select public in the presence of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf. An introductory talk was made by Miss Alma Hedin, Dr. Hedin's sister. All were impressed with the care for the animals exhibited. Among other incidents, a stray young antelope, nurtured on a baby's milk bottle, became the mascot and pet of the expedition.

One follows Dr. Hedin and his men into the unknown Gobi Desert; sees their struggles with sand storms and blizzards when they reach the high mountains where they are received by the natives in Urumtschi, and witnesses a religious procession of Lama priests, and other native rites.

Mr. Arbós Conducts Detroit Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT—When patrons of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra remained for an unusually long time after the program had been completed to call E. Fernandez Arbós back to the platform for bow after bow, they were saying good-by to the sixth different Knight of the Baton who had led the orchestra this season—not to mention the faithful and efficient Victor Kolar, associate conductor of the band, whose capacity for discipline holds the organization at such a high pitch of excellence that the visiting conductors praise it long and loudly.

And in the bearded Arbós—looking so much more like a Frenchman than like the Spaniard he is—Detroit encountered and appreciated one of music's most able interpreters.

"Education" is a fearsome word in connection with the arts, but that is precisely what the current season is providing while Ossip Gabrilowitsch enjoys a year's leave of absence by presiding over other orchestras, and Detroit seems to like it.

The very capable Emile Oberhoffer brought his fine German traditions to the second pair of subscription concerts. The rather more emphatic Willem Van Hoogstraten brought the brasses back into closer harmony with the result of the players in a program which culminated in a fine reading of the Beethoven Fifth. Eugene Goossens, handsome and incisive, brought his love for new music to two subscription programs and two Sunday afternoon "Pops." The electric Leopold Stokowski turned Bach into a dynamo and left us tingling with delight. William Mengelberg exhibited hidden treasures in familiar scores ("Till Eulenspiegel," for instance) much as an expert might reveal the workings of a delicate watch without permitting the loss of a split-second.

When April comes there will be many and diverse memories left to Detroit symphony patrons, but it is doubtful if there will be any more colorful evocations than from the two programs which Mr. Arbós offered. And they will not all be of Spanish music, either—though a Sinfonietta by Halffter-Escriche, one of the younger contemporary Spaniards, proved memorable enough, and the interpretations of DeFalla and Albeniz were far from routine readings.

However, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Arbós included in his program the G major Symphony of Haydn, and played it with such zestfulness that one almost forgot how many generations ago it was written. Mr. Gabrilowitsch has the same faculty of making the pre-Beethoven venerables sound amazingly modern, not assuming that because such works were written for small orchestras they were also written from small emotions.

Mr. Arbós also included on the Sunday program a writing of his own entitled—and thereby accurately described—"Arabian Nights." It is not long, but it glows with color and left a distinct impression that it must soon be repeated.

In the midst of these visitors, Mr. Kolar goes steadily along, presiding over nearly all the Sunday concerts, the school concerts which have come to mean so much to the educational life of the city, the out-of-town trips which have carried the Detroit Orchestra on successful visits over a wide area this season, and an occasional subscription program, one of which recently was made especially notable by the performance of Mr. Kolar's own very meritorious symphony.

Art in Boston

Alfred Hutty

Each excursion to a show of etchings opens anew the possibilities of that engaging medium. Of late the art has won numerous enthusiasts. Perhaps it is because of the particular enchantments of which it is capable, because of the intimacy of smaller proportions, the potency of black and white, its amenability to romantic calm and expressive emotion. The plate is halfway between literature and the graphic art. Each artist inscribes it with his own vocabulary.

Alfred Hutty, painter-etcher, exhibits a number of prints at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square. His talents have long since been recognized by critics and collectors. He has been the recipient of many prizes. Duncan Phillips has written a long appreciation of his work that will accompany a volume on Mr. Hutty that is soon to be published. Says Mr. Phillips, "There is no confusion between his aims. His paintings are painted, and his etchings are drawn. Varying his technique to accord with his pictorial intention, he never stops outside of the boundaries of the chosen method. I believe that he is essentially a draughtsman and a master of the numerous devices of the etcher's art. I am attracted to his etchings because they convey ideas and perceptions which no other medium or method could express as well."

The outstanding subject is that of trees. To their variability, to their aloofness, to their grandeur and grace, the artist gives an eager hand. For him trees become the embodiment of these superlative refinements, and he does not hesitate to enhance and develop them to the utmost extent. "Southern Pines" taper skyward, topped with a mass of feathery foliage. There is purity of line, a decisiveness in the weave of the pattern. In "Burnham Beeches" the trunks are gnarled, the tricky line builds up the form with intensity. One feels growth and stress and vigor. And then in "The Little Sentinel," a few slender branches sway with delicacy.

The "Pollard Willows" make a novel pattern with their branches jutting out like the spines of a porcupine. The artist seems to find the distinguishing traits in all of the trees and he makes them more than manifest.

Some gates of note in Charleston have also been depicted with a drawing that catches the charm of wrought metal. Street scenes and episodes at the wharves furnish another type of subject frequently employed and always welcome.

Etching in the hands of Mr. Hutty has innumerable possibilities. Each situation requires a fresh approach, each occasion has its own emotional tone. The true artist is never satisfied unless he has trailed down all the little devices that will make it clear and impressive. D. A.

At the Haymarket, London, there will be another revival of J. M. Barrie's "Quality Street," the third since its production in 1902.

Nigel Playfair intends to revive "The Confederacy," a comedy by Vanbrugh, in London.

"Storm in Asia"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently met Pudovkin at the studio of the Prometheus Film Company in Berlin, where, in the intervals of producing, he is himself playing under the direction of a Russian colleague, Ozep. Pudovkin is a slender, dark, vivid young man, with eager, sympathetic gestures; modest and without false dignity. It is difficult to believe that he has already directed four important films, including "The End of St. Petersburg." His latest production is "Storm in Asia," about which we talked.

"In the summer months of 1928," said Pudovkin, "I made my first long journey into Russia. Our first objective after leaving Moscow was the distant town of Dershnevinsk, in the heart of Siberia. Thence we traveled by car into the interior of Mongolia, where for two weeks we were guests in a monastery called Dazan. I shall never forget those smooth-faced, ever-smiling Mongolian priests, wearing their scarlet robes with the dignity with which Romans must have worn their togas.

"We discovered that our coming had split them up into two parties: one wanted us to go, the other wished us to stay; fortunately, however, the Chief Lama was on our side, so we remained. After some demur we obtained permission to film the annual religious festival known as 'Zam.' Sixty monks in gala attire, fantastically masked, performed their religious dances for us, to the accompaniment of strange music.

"With the exception of four players from Moscow and my cameraman, all participants in this film were Mongolians. I sought out the types from among the people. These primitive people proved excellent camera material. They behaved like children, who always did what they were told.

"'Storm in Asia' is primarily a picture of an Asiatic people, their land and their religion. The film opens with vista after vista of this strange land in the heart of Asia. The lonely plains stretch far and wide to the horizon until Pudovkin, with characteristic technique, breaks the film with pictures of that other Mongolia, a wild land of hard, stony hills and rocks.

And there are the people also. At first a solitary Mongolian peasant, driving his cart home; then the Mongolian at his hunting, whereby he earns his bread: a Mongolian family in its tiny home; Mongolians at market trading furs to European traders; Mongolians at their dances and devotions, and finally Mongolians in revolt.

The story is an allegory, a revolt against commercialism, concerning a young Mongolian hunter, who takes a valuable silver fox fur to market. The crafty European traders offer a paltry sum. He refuses to sell. Result—trouble and a panic.

He flees into the hills where the Mongolians and the Bolsheviki have combined in a guerrilla warfare against the European troops. Eventually the hunter is captured by the Europeans. They discover, through the aid of an old silk manuscript, that he is a direct descendant of a great Asiatic conqueror.

The Europeans plot to make the young hunter master of the country, with themselves the power behind the throne. But before their scheme comes to fruition, the young hunter, incensed by their cruelty, gives the signal for revolt, placing himself at the head of his own people. Then the real "Storm in Asia" breaks out. It is an Asiatic people in revolt against Europeans.

Yehudi Menuhin Plays With Cleveland Orchestra

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND—For the first time in the ten years' history of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, "standing room only" was sold when the box office opened for the two concerts of the thirteenth pair on Jan. 31 and Feb. 1. Every seat in Masonic Hall had been sold several days before the concerts—and the space for standing room is rather small. Three hundred were turned away from the Thursday evening concert, and probably more than that number Friday afternoon, for the crowd in the lobby seemed to indicate that every mother in town had brought her small boy to inspire him with a love for music study through hearing Yehudi Menuhin play the Beethoven Violin Concerto.

As the performance actually took place, there probably was more wonder expressed by the mother than by the small boy; for few children could comprehend the intellectual marvel of Yehudi's reading of this stupendous work. The tone of the young violinist was of great beauty (he played the Stradivarius presented to him on his twelfth birthday in New York), his technic was of the most finished sort, his bowing flexible and firm, his fingers flitting swiftly over the strings in complete mastery of the seemingly ignored difficulties; but, most wonderful of all, it was the playing of a master, of a mature intelligence, directed and controlled by musical genius, yet wholly lacking in any sensational effect.

A repeated performance of Bloch's "America" had been announced and was anticipated with great interest. One week before the concert came the announcement from California of the passing of Mrs. John Severance a firm friend of the orchestra from its beginning and, with her husband, the largest contributor to its maintenance. Therefore, the program's first half was rearranged in her memory It contained the Schubert "Unfinished" Symphony, her favorite orchestral number, followed by the Marcia Funèbre from the "Eroica" Symphony of Beethoven, at the close of which the audience rose and stood in silence for a short interval. The playing of the orchestra was one of superb finish throughout the program.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

GOLDEN THEA., Sun. Eve., Feb. 10, at 8:30
Grandjany and Le Roy
in a program of music for HARP and FLUTE
Concert Mgt. DAN'L MAYER, Inc.

HAMPDEN'S Thea., 62nd St. at Bway. Evs. 8. Mts. Wed., Sat., 2
HAMPDEN
in CYRANO de BERGERAC

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY
Imperial Thea., W. 45th St. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
WALTER WOOLF
in the Thrilling Musical Hit
THE RED ROBE
with HELEN GILLILAND

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
"HOLIDAY"
Comedy Hit by PHILIP BARRY
PLYMOUTH Thea., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:35

BOSTON
COPLEY 2ND MONTH
THE WHISPERING GALLERY
A Comedy Mystery
Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30. Evenat 8:30

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA COMPANY
LAST WEEK
TONIGHT AT 8—"DER ROSENKAVALIER"
TOMORROW AT 8—"LOVE OF THREE KINGS"
Tickets at Box Office—2.00 to 7.00

THE EDMONTON JOURNAL
Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for particulars.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta Canada
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

The Tribune
WINNIPEG
"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary — the Commercial Centre of Alberta
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A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada.
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Hotel Hargrave
A Comfortable Place to Live
112 West 72d Street
NEW YORK

	Per Day
Room, Bath	$3.00
2 Rooms, Bath	$5.00
3 Rooms, Bath	$7.00

SPECIAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. Turns in several geese which eat the grass and scorn the berries!
2. 22.
3. Using them for motives for printed silk designs.
4. A survey and apportionment of all the land in England, made in the eleventh century.
5. James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture

ASK any Kelly-Springfield user how he likes his tires, and learn what real driving-comfort means: care-free mileage for so many thousand miles that you lose all thought of tires and forget you have them on your car.

Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company
General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

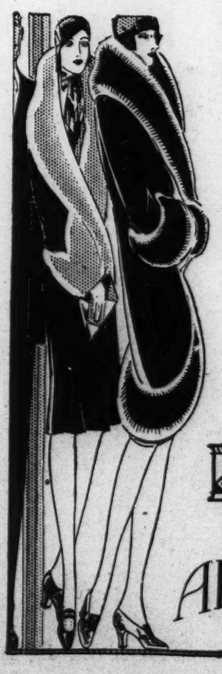
KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

The Gifted Women Who Set the Mode

are drawn unerringly to the new Arch Preserver Shoes. For these are the shoes that couple brilliant styling with the unbounded comfort that is essential today in a smart shoe for active women.

Although Arch Preserver Shoe heels are raised as high as the mode demands, there can be no sagging of the foot, no discomfort anywhere. The famous hidden arch bridge takes all strain off the arch and preserves the foot's chief beauty—the lovely curve of the instep. The flat inner sole prevents pinching. The metatarsal support puts new action into every step.

And the final touch of smartness that the woman of fashion demands is conferred by the exclusive Arch Preserver method of fitting by measuring the foot from heel to ball, so that every Arch Preserver Shoe appears to be custom-tailored just for the foot it adorns.



Most models are only $10 to $15. See them at your local Arch Preserver Shoe dealer. His name—with our booklet "Style and Comfort in Every Step" on request.

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191 Seventh Street, Portsmouth, Ohio, U. S. A.

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H. M. MARLER & CO., LTD.
Ellison Chambers, Queen Street, Auckland, New Zealand

There is only one Arch-Preserver Shoe. Identify it by this trade-mark on sole and lining. Made for women, misses, children and infants by only The Selby Shoe Company, Portsmouth, Ohio. For men and boys by only E. T. Wright and Company, Inc., Rockland, Mass.

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

HEAVY SELLING CAUSES SHARP PRICE BREAK

Slump in Stock Market Follows Warning by Reserve Board

speculative credit must be restrained, and the rise of 1 per cent in the Bank of England discount rate kicked the props from under the stock market today, and prices tumbled 2 to 20 points in the greatest wave of selling since the December break.

Partial recoveries took place in a midday rally, but new points of weakness were continually cropping out to further disturb speculative confidence.

Trading was in unusually heavy volume. Total sales crossed the 2,500,000-share mark before noon. The ticker, which had fallen 20 minutes behind the market, made up most of the delay by the end of the third hour.

Wall Street has seldom awaited a market opening with more interest, not so much to see what the market would do, as it was generally conceded that a reaction was inevitable, but to learn the extent of the decline.

The few first prices which appeared on the tape showed losses of only fractions to 2 points, but then came a block of 20,000 shares of U. S. Steel common at an overnight loss of 6 points, and a break of 17 points in General Electric on the first sale.

Other high-priced industrials were then thrown overboard. Wright Aeronautical dropping 16 points, Case Threshing Machine 15, du Pont 13, Westinghouse Electric 11 and Allied Chemical, Curtiss, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and National Cash Register falling 8 to 10 points.

Rails yielded with the industrials. Canadian Pacific dropping 9 points and Union Pacific 8.

It was quite evident that much of the opening selling represented liquidation by frightened small speculators, so that when the renewal rate for call money was marked down to 6 per cent, several large traders stepped into the market and bought stocks "for a quick turn."

With an abundant supply of speculative credit, furnished largely by private corporations, individuals and banks outside the control of the Federal Reserve System, furnishing the background for the recent advance in stock prices, it was natural that the overnight developments which threatened a curtailment of brokers' loans would result in the wholesale liquidation of stocks.

Previous warnings against the excessive use of speculative credit have been generally disregarded, but the possibility of a rise in Federal Reserve rediscount rates, coupled with the higher Bank of England rate which will check the flow of gold from London to New York, proved a bitter pill for bull traders.

Favorable trade and business news also has been an important factor in the recent rise in stock prices, but the Federal Reserve Board pointed out that business prosperity has been threatened by the recent rise in interest rates resulting from the abnormal absorption of credit by the speculative markets.

Prices hit the toboggan again in late afternoon when selling orders once more overran the market. Radio extended its decline to 26 points, and Johns Manville to 23. United States Steel got down to 174½, and Pere Marquette and Packard suffered losses of 9 points. The closing was weak. Sales approximated 5,300,000 shares.

Sterling exchange advanced about ¾ of a cent to around $4.85 19.32, or well above the "gold import" point.

Prices in the bond market today turned reactionary following the downward trend in stocks on unfavorable overnight developments in the credit situation.

All the recent market leaders fell back one to more than two points in the early trading. Volume of sales, however, was running slightly under yesterday's dull session.

Selling was heaviest in the convertibles, American International 5½s, Anaconda Copper 7s and International Telephone 4½s registering substantial losses.

Southern Railway convertible 5s were strong on forecasts of improved business conditions in its territory. Other rails, however, were weak. St. Paul adjustment 5s yielding to selling pressure.

Industrials sold off, International Cement 5s dropping 2 points, and Cuban Cane Sugar 8s touching its low figure for the year. Utilities as a group were inactive and steady. Pircll 7s continued their downward trend in the irregular foreign list.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Sale	Prev. Close
March	19.52	19.78	19.55	19.78	19.72	
May	19.70	19.88	19.65	19.88	19.80	
July	19.36	19.55	19.33	19.55	19.47	
Oct (old)	19.27	19.45	19.21	19.45	19.33	
Oct (new)	19.15	19.34	19.08	19.34	19.23	
Dec	19.16	19.40	19.15	19.40	19.27	
Jan	19.20	19.44	19.14	19.44	19.28	

Spots 20.00, up 5 points.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	Hi'gl.	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	19.03	19.20	18.99	19.20	19.14
May	19.10	19.27	19.05	19.27	19.19
July	19.12	19.29	19.07	19.29	19.20

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar	19.11	19.23	19.06	19.23	19.13
May	19.18	19.36	19.15	19.35	19.30
July	19.19	19.35	19.17	19.35	19.30
Oct	18.97	19.11	18.97	19.10	19.05

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
March	10.14	10.15	10.02	10.04	10.09
May	10.23	10.24	10.12	10.14	10.18
July	10.25	10.25	10.16	10.18	10.20
Oct	10.12	10.12	10.05	10.07	10.07
Dec	10.10	10.10	10.07	10.07	10.05
Jan	10.09	10.09	10.03	10.07	10.04

Spots 10.33, up 5 points; tone at close quiet but steady. Sales (British) 5000; (American) 3600.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
March	1.24	1.24¾	1.23⅝	1.23⅞
May	1.27	1.27⅞	1.26⅝	1.27⅝
July	1.28⅝	1.29⅛	1.28⅝	1.29

Corn

March	.96¾	.96¾	.95¾	.96¼
May	.99⅝	1.00	.98⅞	.99½
July	1.01⅜	1.02¼	1.01	1.01½

Oats

March	.52⅜	.52¼	.52¼	.52¼
May	.53	.53¼	.52⅝	.52⅝
July	.49¾	.50	.49½	.49⅝

Lard

March	11.90	..	..	11.90
May	12.17	12.25	12.17	12.20
July	12.47	12.52	12.47	12.47

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS COS.

Western Massachusetts Companies reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, net income of $2,362,200, equal to $2.46 a share on 951,927 no-par shares, the average number outstanding during the year, compared with $1.10 a share earned in the previous year on 940 528 shares.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Illinois Bell Telephone Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, reports net of $11,789,605 after interest, taxes, etc., equal to $10.71 a share (par $100) on 1,100,000 shares outstanding at end of year, compared with $9,206,893, or $8.37 a share in 1927.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 3 p.m. (Not Closing)

‡Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 7	Last Feb. 6
200 Abitibi	48⅝	47½	47½	50½
200 Abitibi pf	85	85	85	84
100 Adams M	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33¼
400 Adams Ex	399	390	390	409
6000 Adv-Ru	61¾	54½	55⅝	63¼
400 Adv-Ru pf	64	60	60	66¼
600 Alleghaney	102¼	102	102	102½
6400 Ahumada	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4⅜
3900 Air Reduc	107½	105	105	108⅝
2900 Ajax Rub	9½	9½	9½	10
3600 Allegheny	31½	31	31⅝	32
4400 Alaska Jun	8	7⅝	8	8⅛
2900 Allied Ch	289	284	285	292½
100 Allied Ch pf	122½	122½	122½	122½
400 Allis-Chal	178½	177½	177½	181
1200 Amal Lea	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	10
3600 Amerada	33	32¼	33	33
2000 Am Ag Ch	20¼	19½	19½	20¼
1000 Am Ag C pf	68	67	67	68
1600 Am Bk Note	129	127	128	130½
400 Am Beet S	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19½
3900 Am Bosch	42	41½	41½	43⅝
3700 Am Brake	56	53	54	57⅜
8400 Am Br Bov	21⅝	19¼	20⅜	22⅛
1500 Am Br B pf	73½	72	73	74¾
33000 Am Can	114⅜	110	111⅞	116
300 Am Can pf	141½	141½	141½	..
500 Am Car & F	97⅝	97½	97½	99
200 Am Chain pf	80	78	80	80
1500 Am Chicle	54	52½	53	55⅜
200 Am Ex	290	290	290	290
16900 Am&FPw	97½	89	93⅜	99⅞
300 Am&FP 7%	107	106⅝	106⅝	107
200 Am&FP 2pf	99½	99½	99½	99⅛
80 Am N G pf	93	93	93	94½
200 Am Hide pf	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	30¾
1500 Am Ice	41⅜	40½	41	42⅜
400 Am Ice pf	93⅜	93¼	93⅜	..
900 Am Int Crp	141	139	139½	143
900 Am La Fr	7⅛	7	7	7¼
1400 Am Loco	105	104	105	110
100 Am Loco pf	116	116	116	..
13300 Am Metals	75⅞	73	74½	78¼
100 Am Met 6%	129½	127¼	127½	133
500 Am P&Lt	83¼	83	83¾	83½
50 Am Piano pf	45	45	45	..
9100 Am Pw&Lt	105½	101⅜	102	107½
1400 Am Radiat	195⅜	191¼	191¼	200
100 Am Ry Ex	140	140	140	139
400 Am Republic	52½	50¾	50¾	52¼
300 Am S Razor	70	69½	69⅝	..
600 Am Seating	35½	34⅜	34⅜	35¾
1900 Am Ship	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	6¾
10600 Am Smelt	118⅜	113⅜	113¾	119⅞
7400 Am Stl Fnd	73	70½	70⅝	75
30 Am S Fnd pf	112	112	112	..
5100 Am Sugar	89⅞	87¾	87⅞	90
100 Am Sug pf	110	110	110	110
5100 Am T&T	215	212	212	217⅝
100 Am Type	145	145	145	147½
2400 Am WWrks	84½	83	84	86
1400 Am Wool	24⅞	23¾	23¾	25
300 Am Wool pf	53½	52	52	54¾
100 Am Wr ct	13	13	13	13⅞
600 Am Wr pf ct	43	41⅞	43	43¾
100 Anchor pf	116	116	116	..
1400 Am Zinc	28	28	28	29
200 Am ⅝inc pf	104	104	104	105
1500 Anchor Cap	54½	53	53	55¼
78000 Anaconda	127½	123¾	126	128⅞
2500 Arch Dan	99⅞	97	97	101¼
21100 Andes Cop	51	49⅝	49⅝	51½
100 Armour D pf	94	94	94	..
4700 Arm Ill A	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅞
9000 Arm Ill B	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅝
200 Arnold Cons	33⅛	33	33	34⅝
100 Art Meals	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
3000 Asso DG	62	59½	60¼	63
100 Asso DG 2pf	106	106	106	106
4100 Atchison	201	198⅛	198⅜	202
1000 Atchison pf	103¼	103	103	103¾
500 Atl Coast L	185½	185¼	185¼	185½
300 Atl G&WI	35½	35½	35½	36
100 Atl G&WI pf	47	47	47	47½
13300 Atl Refin	56⅞	55½	55½	57⅛
10 Atl Refin pf	116½	116½	116½	..
100 Atlas Pow	106	106	106	107
100 Austin N	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
100 Aust Cred	63	63	63	63
800 Auto Sales	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23½
200 Auto Sale pf	38¼	38¼	38¼	39⅝
50 Baldwin pf	117	117	117	117
9800 Balt & Ohio	123⅞	121¾	122½	120
100 Balt & O pf	79	79	79	..
110 Bamber pf	110	109¾	110	109¾
100 Bangor & A	67	67	67	68⅞
100 Barker Bros	32	32	32	32⅞
14500 Barnsdall A	42⅝	40¾	41	45
200 Barnsdall B	40½	40½	40½	41
2400 Beacon Oil	20¼	20	20¼	20¾
1100 Beechnut	93¼	91¼	91¼	93½
300 Belding H	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
100 Bel NR pf	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82½
200 Best & Co	87	86	86	88
42100 Beth Steel	89⅞	86¼	87⅞	91½
400 Bloom'dale	47	47	47	49
300 Bon Ami	84½	84½	84½	84½
200 Booth Fish	9	9	9	9
100 Booth F lpf	53¼	53¼	53¼	..
4900 Borden	190	189	190	195½
400 Botany M	15¼	14	15¼	14
20000 Briggs	52¾	50½	50⅞	53¼
100 Brit Sti 2pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
1500 Brockway	66¾	65	65	68
3200 Br Man Tr	75¼	74	74	76¼
100 Br Man pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	..
1000 Brown Shoe	44	43	43	..
1600 Bruns Balke	50⅜	48¾	49⅞	50¼
10 Bucyrus pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115
1100 Bruns Term	38¼	37¼	38	40
2900 Bucyrus	38⅞	37⅝	37⅝	40⅞
1800 Bucy cv pf	48¾	46¼	46¼	48¼
300 Burns Br B	34⅜	34	34	33⅝
200 Burroughs	243	240	240	244½
3500 Bush Term	81	78	78¾	83⅞
10 Bush Blg pf	115½	115½	115½	..
1700 Butte Cop	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9
200 Butte & Sup	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½
500 Butterick	35½	35	35	35
1200 By Prod Co	118⅞	116	116	120⅞
2100 Byers	152	147¼	147¼	156
7400 Byers rts	13⅞	11½	11½	13¾
2000 Cal Pack	77	75½	75⅞	77¾
400 Callahan	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
7200 Cal & Ariz	130½	127	128	132
28400 Cal & Hecla	56¼	53	54½	57⅞
100 Cannon M	45	45	45	45½
10100 Canada Dry	81	78½	78¾	82¼
9700 Can Pac	251	246¼	248¾	255¼
1000 Case Thresh	450	450	450	465
3900 Cav Dobbs	38	36	37¾	37
13000 Cen Alloy	48¾	47	42¼	49¾
700 Cen Aguirre	43¾	41¾	41¾	43
100 Century Rib	17½	17½	17½	17½
1000 Celotex	74¼	72⅝	74¼	76¾
500 Celotex pf	93½	92	92½	92
10000 Cerro de P	108⅜	106	107½	110¾
200 Cert-Teed	24⅜	24¼	24¼	..
200 Cav Dobbs	104	104	104	..
2700 Chand Corp	84¾	84	84	86
5200 Ches Corp	85½	83½	83½	86⅝
2100 Ches&Ohio	216¼	212¼	213¼	219⅞
3000 Chi&Alton	15⅝	15⅛	15½	16⅛
1800 Chi&Alt pf	21½	19¾	19¾	21¾
2500 Chi Gt West	20⅞	19¾	20	21½
2300 Chi Gt W pf	58¼	56¼	56¾	59⅝
7400 ChiM&SP	37	35½	35⅝	37⅞
14500 ChiM&SP pf	59⅞	57⅝	58	61¼
2400 Chi&NW	90⅝	89	89⅞	93
500 Chi Pneu pf	55⅞	55	55	55
3700 Chi RI	133½	131⅛	131⅛	134¼
500 Chick Cot O	46½	46½	46½	46½
100 Childs	55	54	54	55½
9400 Chile Cop	93	92	92	93½
65000 Chrysler	110¼	106½	106¾	111½
300 City Ice	61⅞	60½	606	61½
40 City Stor	50	50	50	..
1700 City Stor, n. p	25	24½	25	25¾
200 City St B rts	5	5	5	5⅛
100 Cluett Pbdy	64	63¾	63¾	65
30 Cluett P pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
1200 Coca Cola, n	133	131½	131½	136½
800 Coca Cola A	49	48¾	48¾	49
1700 Collins & A	53¼	52½	52½	55
2800 Colo F&I	70¼	68	68½	73
100 Colo South	116¾	116¾	116⅜	..
7000 Col Gas nwi	61⅜	60	60	62⅞
31100 Col Gas	149⅜	146	146⅞	151¼
1000 Col Carbon	145	139	142	146
88000 Col Graph	75	70⅝	72⅜	76⅞
10100 Com Cred	52¾	51⅝	51⅝	52⅞
7300 Com Cre rts	4	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛
3500 Com Inv Tr	184½	177⅝	179⅞	188⅞
100 Com I 6½%	96	96	96	96¾
700 Com In war	54½	51⅝	51⅝	56
1300 Com Sol	232	226	230½	236
2500 Comwith Pw	119⅞	116½	117	120⅞
16400 Congoleum	30⅜	29¼	29⅜	31
1600 Conley T st	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
1700 Con Film pf	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	27¾
43000 Con Gas	111	108½	108⅝	113⅜
500 Con Gas pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99½
1300 Con Textile	47⅜	45	45	47
1400 Container	20¼	20	20	20
2100 Container B	10	9	9½	9⅞
2500 Cont Bak A	55½	53½	53½	56⅜
8000 Cont Bak B	10¼	9¾	9¾	10½
700 Cont Bak pf	92⅜	91⅞	91⅞	92⅝
14600 Cont Can	67⅞	65¼	65¼	68⅝
100 Cont Can pf	125¾	124½	124½	125¾
1000 Cont Ins	87½	87½	87½	89⅞
18100 Cont Motors	23⅞	22⅝	23⅛	24½
7600 Cont Mo rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
6400 Cont Prd	87	85	85¼	88⅜
14800 Coty	72¼	70	70⅝	74⅝
100 Crown Zell	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
2000 Crucible	88½	87	87	90
300 Crex Carpet	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	28
400 Cuba Cane	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
400 Cuba C pf	16¾	15	15	16½
1800 Cuba Co	23½	22¾	22¾	23¾
50 Cuba Ry pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	..
800 Cub Am S	15⅞	15	15	15
200 Cub Dom S	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
800 Cudahy	62⅞	62	62	63⅜
4100 Cudahy rts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14100 Curtiss	161½	154¼	156	167
100 Cutler	62	62	62	..
400 Cuyamel Fr	81	80	80	..
10000 Davison	64¼	60¾	62	65
100 Debenham	44	44	44	44½
5000 Deere pf	125	125	125	..
2300 Del & Hud	199½	195	196	201
400 Del L&W	129	127	127	130
1000 Deny RG pf	67	66¼	67	69⅛
10 Det Edison	247¾	247½	247½	248
1200 Devoe&R A	59½	57½	58½	61⅝
20 Diamond M	158	158	158	158¼
800 Dome Mines	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅝
10200 Dupont	183⅜	175	182	188
300 Duques 1 pf	100	100	100	100
1600 Durham pf	37	37	37	37½
1300 East Kodak	187	184	184	189
40 East Kod pf	127	127	127	..
6300 Eaton Axle	70½	68¾	68¾	73
800 Edington	37	34¼	34¼	36½
7900 Elec Auto L	160	156	157	164
8300 Elec Boat	13⅞	13¼	13¼	14¼
19000 Elec P&L	59¾	57½	58⅝	60½
4800 Elec Sto Bat	87¾	85¼	85¾	88¼
5900 Emer-Br A	22½	16¾	21	18¾
800 Emer-Br B	12	10½	12	11
10 Emporium	27	27	27	..
200 End John	77	76½	76½	77
300 End John pf	121	121	121	..
4900 Eng P S	56	53½	54⅞	56⅞
200 Eng P S pf	94	93½	93½	94
2100 Equit Bldg	34¾	34	34¼	34¾
18300 Erie	69	67⅝	68	70⅝
2600 Erie 1 pf	62	61⅛	61¼	62½
200 Erie 2 pf	58	58	58	..
300 Eureka Vac	46½	46½	46½	47¾
200 Fairb Morse	48⅞	48⅞	48⅝	49½
10 Fairb M pf	109¼	109¼	109¼	..
200 Fed Lt & T	80⅝	79¾	79¾	82
100 Fed M&S pf	100	100	100	..
1200 Fed Motor T	18⅜	19¼	19¼	20¾
800 Fidelity Ins	101½	100	101	102⅞
3100 First Nat St	87¾	65½	65¼	67⅞
300 Florsheim pf	100½	100½	100½	..
8200 Fisk Rubber	17½	17	17	18
100 Fisk 1pf cv	71	71	71	72
600 Filenes	91½	88	90	94
6500 Fleischmann	76⅞	76	76	77⅞
200 Florsheim	51	51	51	51
300 Foundation	49⅜	48½	49⅜	49
6500 Fox A	91⅝	80	90½	93⅞
1500 Follansbee	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	66¼
3100 Freeport Tx	49¼	48⅞	49	50¼
100 Fuller pf	106½	106½	106½	105
5600 Gabriel A	30⅝	28¼	29½	31½
8200 Gardner M	19⅜	17¾	18	19⅞
4500 Gen Am Tk	93⅞	90	91¼	96
400 Gen Asphalt	71⅞	71½	71⅞	72¼
100 Gen Asph pf	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½
2500 Gen Cable	53½	50½	52⅜	55⅝
1700 Gen Cable A	108⅜	103½	105⅞	111
100 Gen Cabl pf	107	107	107	..
36000 Gen Elec	244	231	234½	248
100 Gen Elec Sp	111½	111½	111½	115⅝
1000 Gen Mills	86	85½	85½	86½
3000 Gen G&E A	86	83	85	83
100 Gen Mills pf	97¾	97¼	97¼	..
100 Gen G&E B	94	94	94	..
10 Gen G&E7%	108	108	108	..
200 Gen Ice Cr	108	108	108	..
112200 Gen Motors	82	80½	81½	84
100 Gen O Ad A	45⅜	43¾	43¾	49⅝
500 Gen O Ad ct	33½	33½	33½	34⅜
800 Gen Ry Sig	99⅞	99	99	103⅞
2600 Gen Refrac	80½	79	79½	81
2500 Gillette	119½	118⅜	118⅜	121¼
300 Gimbel Br	83¼	83¼	83¼	83½
300 Gimbel pf	84⅜	84	84⅜	84⅝
4800 Glidden	41½	40⅞	41¾	41½
22000 Gold Dust	74⅜	72	72⅞	75
9200 Gobel	61	59¼	60	62½
11800 Goodrich	95	92⅝	93⅞	96⅞
14500 Goodyear	126⅜	122	123	129⅝
1300 Goodyr 1pf	103½	103	103¼	103¾
1100 Gotham Hos	70¾	69	69	70⅝
800 Gotham pv	69⅝	67⅞	69	70⅜
7000 Graham-P	47⅝	46	46	48½
300 Graham-P pf	46	46	46	45½
7200 Granby	89¼	86¾	88¼	91⅝
500 Grant	143	143	143	143
300 Grand Stores	80½	80½	80½	82⅞
1100 Grand Union	26	25	25	25½
300 Grand Un pf	51½	51	51	52
800 Grt Nor pf	110	108⅞	108⅞	109⅜
900 Grt No pfct	105¼	105¼	105¼	106
17900 Grt Nor Ore	34½	33⅜	33⅝	35
3300 Grt W Sug	38¾	37¼	38	39
22700 Greene-Can	175⅝	171¾	174¼	179¼
100 Guan Sug	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200 Gulf Mobile	52½	52	52½	54½
200 Gulf Steel	70½	70½	70½	70⅝
10 Hack Wt pf	28	28	28	28
100 Harbison	55¼	55¼	55¼	55⅞
2300 Hartman	32	31⅝	32	31⅞
200 Hershey Ch	67	67	67	68
500 Hershey pf	82	81½	81½	82¼
400 Hershey ppf	105	105	105	104½
300 Hollander	19½	19	19½	19
100 Homestake	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	..
7000 Howe Sn	72½	71¾	72¼	74¼
400 Hud Man	53⅜	53	53	54½
13300 Hahn D St	50½	48½	49⅝	51⅞
12100 Hudson Mot	86	84½	84⅝	87⅞
2100 Hahn D pf	110	109	109	110¼
15700 Hupp Mot	76	73⅝	74¼	76⅞
100 Holland F	46	46	46	46
200 Ill Central	144⅜	142⅝	143¼	144
2700 Ind Oil & G	30⅜	30½	30½	31
200 Indian Mot	24	24	24	24¼
7900 Indian Refin	33⅝	32½	32½	34⅜
3600 Indian Re ct	32½	31⅝	31½	33⅝
1000 Inland St	85½	82	82	85½
100 Ind Rayon	126⅜	126¾	126⅜	130
10400 Inspiration	49⅞	48⅞	48⅞	51½
4600 Interboro R	50¼	48	49⅜	51⅜
200 Intercon Rb	11½	10⅞	11	11½
600 Int Agri	16	15⅜	15⅜	16¼
100 Int Agri pf	83	83	83	83½
2500 Int Busines	159⅝	156½	156½	162
100 Int D St	79⅞	78	78	81⅜
5700 Int Cement	94¾	92⅝	93	95⅝
102300 Int Comb	91⅜	85¼	90	93¼
300 Int Comb pf	113	113	113	..
5000 Int Harv	106	100	100¾	107½
4600 Int P&P A	32⅜	31¼	31½	33
3500 Int Match pf	92	90⅜	90⅜	92
1600 Int M Mar	53¼	50⅝	50⅝	53¼
700 Int M Mar pf	36⅜	36½	36½	36½
9400 Int P&P B	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	20
98700 Int Nickel	62¼	60¼	60⅜	63¾
17600 Int P&P C	14⅜	13⅜	14	15
100 Int Paper	72½	72½	72½	73⅞
20 Int Salt	73½	73½	73½	73⅜
7500 Int Shoe	71	70	70	72¼
400 Intertype	30¼	30	30	30⅞
700 Int Print	4	4	4	4
400 Island Crk	55	54½	54½	56
19500 Johns Man	224⅝	208	215	231
1400 Jordan Mot	13	12¾	12¾	13
400 Kan City So	91¾	90¼	90¼	94
2500 Kayser	83	82¾	82¾	83¾
700 Kaufman	34⅜	33	33	33¾
100 Keith Alb pf	117½	117½	117½	..
5700 Kelly Spr	20⅜	20	20	20⅝
5600 Kelly St	88⅜	88	88	90⅛
9600 Kelsey Wh	57⅝	55	56¾	57⅞
11100 Kelvinator	17⅜	16¾	17	17⅝
17300 Kolster	64⅜	58¾	59⅜	68⅜
29600 Kennecott	158⅜	154⅛	155⅜	162
400 Kinney	54⅝	53	53	54⅝
140 Kinney pf	99	99	99	98⅛
2400 Kraft Ch	35⅜	34¾	34¾	36
400 Kresge	86⅜	85	85¾	86½
100 Kress Co	20	20	20	20¾
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NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Abr Straus 5½s	113	113
Albany & Susq 3½s rs '46	85½	86½
Allegheny 5s wi	103½	102½
Allegheny Corp 5s w i	103¼	103
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	99¾	99½
Albany PWPaper 6s	97½	97½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	97½	97½
Am Cyanamid 5s '42	95½	95½
Am Ice 5s	92½	91½
Am Int cv 5½s	106¼	105¾
Am Nat Gas 6½s '42	92	91½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101¾	101¼
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T col 4s '29	99½	99⅜
Am T & T col 5s '46	104	103⅞
Am T & T sf 5s '60	104⅛	104
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	106¾	106¼
Am WW&Elec 6s '75	104	103⅞
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	104	103⅞
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	83	82¾
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	105¼	104⅞
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	97	196
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	99½	99¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	92	92
Armour & Co 5½s '43	92	91½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	85¼	85⅝
Atch T&SF adj 4s sta '95	85½	85⅜
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91	90½
Atl & Danc 1st 4s '48	73	73
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	72	72
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
B&O 1st 4s '48	91⅞	91½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	93⅝	93⅜
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	82	82
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅜	98¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	101¼	101⅛
B&O 5s ct Swn div	101½	101½
B&O 5s series D	101¾	101¾
B&O rfg 6s '95	108⅞	108⅜
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	82½	82¼
Belding H 6s '36	91½	91½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B1	105	104⅞
Beth Steel n m 5s '36	101	100⅜
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	103¾	103½
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	105	104½
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	98⅜	98⅛
Boston & M 5s	97⅝	97
Bow-Hiltmore s f 7s '34	99	99
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	91⅝	91⅜
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104¾	104⅝
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	102	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	98½	98
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	90	90
Bklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	66	66
Bklyn Un Gas 6s	117¼	117⅛
Buff R&P 4½s '57	90½	90⅜
By Products 5½s '45	101	100⅞
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	102⅜	102⅝
Cal Pet 5½s '38	102½	102⅜
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	93¼	93⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	95¼	95
Can North sf 7s '40	112	112
Can Pacific deb 4s	85	84½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	97	97
Can South con 5s '62	105	105
3Cen of Ga 6s '29	99⅞	99⅝
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	90½	90½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102½	102½
Certainteed 5½s rcts '48	78½	78
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	99¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	99⅝	99⅜
Ches & O fg Sandy 4s '44	91	91
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Ches & O con 5s '39	103	103
Chi & Alto 3½ ct dp '50	68	68
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	98¼	98
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	81	81
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	104	104
Chi G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101⅝	101⅝
Chi Gt West 4s '59	68	68
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	107	106⅝
Chi Ind & L 5s '47	101¼	101¼
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	84	84
Chi In & St P 4½s C	94	94
Chi M St P&Pac adj 2000	77¾	77½
Chi M St P&Pac 5s '75	92⅞	92
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	90½	90½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	104	104
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	109¼	109¼
Chi & Nw 7s '390	102½	102½
Chi Railway 5s '27	78½	78½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	88⅝	88
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94½	94
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	98¼	98¼
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	91¾	91¾
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	98½	98½
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	116	114½
Chile Copper 5s '47	96	95¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s	87½	87½
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	98	98
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	100¾	100
Clev Marietta 4½s 8	96¼	96¼
Clev Short Line 4½s '61	99¼	99¼
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106	105½
Colonial Oil 6s ct	109½	109
Colo Pow 4½s '57	92	92
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	96¼	96¼
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	99⅞	9 9½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	72½	72½
Con Gas 5½s '45	105	105
Container Corp 5s	90¼	90¼
Container Corp 6s '46	98⅜	98
Corn Prod 5s '34	101⅝	101⅝
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99¼	99
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101¼	101¼
Cuba Cane Sug deb 8s '30	77	77
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	94	94
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	93⅜	93
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	102¼	102¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	93⅛	93
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	104	104
Del & Hudson 7s '30	101⅝	101⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	100	100
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	90⅜	90⅜
Den & RG Wn 5s '55	97½	97
Den & RG Wn 5s '78	91⅛	91⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '49	104	104
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102¼	102¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	108¼	108¼
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	102¾	101⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	87¼	87¼
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	93½	93½
Erie 1st con 4s '96	84	84
Erie cv 4s A '53	81½	81½
Erie cv 4s B '53	82	82
Erie gen 4s '96	77	77
Erie 5s '67	95	94½
Fed Lt & Trac 6s '42 B	99½	99½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	114½	114½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	76¼	75½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	40¼	40
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	99	99
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	106	106
Gen Cable 5½s	99¼	99¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	102¼
Gen Pet 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛
Gen Refractories 6s '52	104½	104½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107⅞	107½
Goodyear 5s '57	92⅝	92⅜
Gotham S Hos 6s	99⅝	99⅝
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	105⅝	105½
Great Northern 7s '36	111⅞	111¾
Green Bay & West deb B	26¼	26¼
Havana Elec 5s '52	82	82
Hous E&WTex 5s '33 sta	99¼	99¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	80¼	80⅜
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	83¼	83⅛
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	97	97
Humble Oil 5s '37	100	99⅝
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101½	101⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104⅜	104⅛
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92¼	92¼
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	99	99
Ill Cen 6½s '36	110	110
Ill Cen C StL&NO 5s A	102½	102½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	96¼	95½
Ind Steel 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92⅝	92¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	98	98
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	78	77½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	77⅝	77⅜
Int Paper 6s '55	96¼	96¼
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	81½	81¼
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	99½	99⅜
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	79½	79½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	114	113
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100	100
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	96	96
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	98¼	98¼
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80¾	80½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	93¼	93
Int T & T cv 4½s	115¾	114½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	49	49
Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	84¼	85¼
Kan City FS&Mem 4s '36	92	92
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104	104
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	99	98¾
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	87	87
Ka Gas & Elec 6s '52	105¾	105½
Keith 6s '46	93	93
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	102¾	103
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104	103¾
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	101	101
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	78½	78½
Lake Shore & MS 4s	88¼	87⅝
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	85¾	85⅜
Lehigh Val cn 4½s 2003	100	100
Loew's Inc 6s '41	116¼	116
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	99½	99½
Long Island deb 5s '37	96½	96½
Long Island rfg 4s '49	90½	90½
Louisville Ry 5s	90¾	90
Louis Jeff Bridge 4s '45	90	90
Louis Air Lex 4½s	99	99
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	106	106
L&N 3¾ '30	102½	102½
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	88⅞	88⅞
Manati Sug 7½s '42	100	100
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	87	68½
Manila El Ry 5s	100¼	100¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	94	92⅝
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	101⅜	101⅝
Met West Side 4s	78¼	78
Mid Cont Pet 6½s '40	104½	104½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99⅝	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100½	100½
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	28	26¼
Min & StL rfg 5s	17½	17½
Min St P & SSM	89	88
Min St P & SSM 6½s 31	100	99⅜
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	84⅝	84¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '20	84½	84¼
Mo K & T 4½s '78	91¼	91
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	104⅜	104½
Mo K & T pl 5s A 62	100¾	100⅝
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	84⅛	84¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75½	73
Mo Pac 5s P '77	77⅜	77⅜
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	99½	98½
Mo Pac 5s G rcts	97½	97¼
Montana Pow deb 5s	99⅝	98½
Montana Power 5s A '43	102	102
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87⅝	87⅜
Murray Body 6½s '34	100⅝	100⅝
Nash Chat & StL 4s '78	90	90
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	63¾	62⅜
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85⅞	85⅝
Nat Rad 6½s '47	81	81
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4½s '26	22	22
Nat Rys of Mex 4s '77	16	16
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	13½	13¼
N E T & T 4½s B '61	99¾	99⅝
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	95¾	95½
N O T & M 5s C	100	100
N O T & M 5½s '54	102⅝	102⅜
N O & N E im 4½s '52	96⅜	96⅜
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 reg	77½	77½
NYC&HR con 4s '98	88⅝	88½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	100	100
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	106⅝	106⅜
NYC L Sh con 5½s '98	79	78½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	79	79
NY Chi & StL 4½s	94½	94½
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106⅝	106⅜
NY Chi & StL 6s A '31	101⅜	101⅜
N Y Connec Ry 4½s '53	95½	95
N Y Edison 5s '44	104½	104½
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	114½	114⅜
NY & Harlem 3½s '00	84	84
NY NH&H 4½s	90	89⅝
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	104¼	104¼
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	120½	119
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	69	69
NY Ry Inc 6s '65	20	19½
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	52	52
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	78¼	78¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	100	100
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110½	110¼
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106¾	106
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	82	81¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	103¼	103¼
Norf & So 5s	100½	100⅜
Norf & W div 4s '44	91¼	91¼
Norf W R N div 1st	104	102½
Norf & W PCoC gen 6s	101¾	101½
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101¼	100⅝
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	102	101½
Nor Pac 5s D 2047	103⅞	103¾
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99¼	99
Otis Steel 6s '41	102⅞	102
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	101⅝	101⅝
Nor Am Ed 5½s	101⅜	101⅜
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101½	101½
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	66	65⅝
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	112⅝	112½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100⅜	100⅜
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	112¼	112¼
Ohi Ben Coal 6s '41	89	89
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	101	101
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	87½	87¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	102⅞	102⅝
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	107	106¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102⅜	102⅝
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	105¼	105
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102	101½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	100¼	99¾
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	91½	91½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	96¾	96½
Penn R R con 4s '31	97¾	97⅝
Penn R R 4⅜s	98½	98¼
Penn R R con 4½s '60	101¼	100½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	99½	99⅜
Penn R R 5s '64	103	102¾
Penn R R gen 5s '68	107	107
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110¼	110
Penn R R col 7s '30	102	101⅞
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	105½	105½
Pere Marq 4s '56	91⅞	91⅞
Pere Marq 5s '56	102¼	102¼
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91¾	91½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67	99½	99¼
Phil Co 5s '67	99	98½
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	92¼	92¼
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	107	107
Pitts C C&St L 4½s A	98¾	98⅜
Postal Tel 5s	93½	93¼
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	102	102
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '42	98⅞	98⅞
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	96	95½
Pub Svc E & G 5s '65	103⅞	103⅝
Pub Svc NJ 4½s '48	191	190
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	86	85½
Punrity Bakinng 5s '48	94¼	94¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	99	98¾
Read rfg 4½s '97	98	97¾
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	100	100
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	94¼	94¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47	94¾	94¼
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	101⅞	101⅝
Rep I & S s f 5s '40	103½	103½
Rock Is Ark&Lou 4½s '34	95	95
St Joe Ry LH&P 5s '37	96	96
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99¼	99¼
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	100	99¾
St L L M & S 4s R&G dv '33	94½	94½
St L L & S F 4½s '50	86¾	86
St L L & S F 4½s '78	87⅝	87¼
St L & S F 5s B '50	99	98¾
St L S W 1st 4s '89	89	88¾
St L S W con 4s '32	95¾	95¾
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	89⅞	89⅞
Schulco s f 6½s A '46	100½	100½
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	100	100
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	59½	59
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	44	43⅝
Seabd A L con 6s '45	76½	75⅞
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	68½	67½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	96	95⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	96¾	96¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	98⅝	98½
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	99½	99½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅝	100½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	103¼	103
Sinclair Cn O 7s '37	102¼	103
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	97	96¾
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	94⅝	94½
So Col Pow 6s '47	103¼	103
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99¼	99¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91½	91¼
So Ry gen 4s '56	86½	85⅞
So Ry can 5s '94	103⅜	103⅜
So Ry gen 6s '56	113	113
So Ry 4s M & O div '38	91½	91½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅝	104⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	80⅝	80⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅞	102⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96½	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	99	98½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	94⅞	93½
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	106⅝	106½
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	89	88
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	63¾	63½
Third Ave 5s '37	95¼	95¼
Third Ave adj 5s '60	60½	60½
Tol St L & W 4s '50	89¾	89¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅝
Trans Con Oil 6½s	100½	100
Ulster & Del rfg 4s '52	52½	52½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100⅝	100⅜
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	109	108⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	94	94
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	88	87½
Union Pacific 4s '68	86¾	86¼
Uni Biscuit 6s '42	99¾	99½
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	84⅜	84⅛
Utilities 5½s	97	96¾
U S Rubber 5s '47	92	91⅝
U S Rubber 7½s '30	101⅝	101⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	93	92⅝
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100	99⅝
Utica Gas & Elec 5s '57	106¾	106⅝
U S Steel s f 5s '63	103½	103
Va Ry 5s '62	103½	103½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	99	99
Va & S'west con 5s '58	94⅜	94⅜
Wabash 2½s Om div '41	83¾	83¾
Wabash 1st 5s '39	101⅜	101⅜
Wabash 5½s '75	102⅝	102⅜
Walworth 5s '45	92	92
Walworth 6½s '35	96	96
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	85¾	85¼
Wash T 3½s	84	84
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	103	102½
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	103½	103⅛
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	103⅝	103
Western Maryland 4s '52	81¾	81¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	98½	98⅝
Western Un 5s '51	102⅝	102¼
Western Un 6½s '36	109½	108½
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104⅜	104⅜
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100¾	100⅝
White Eagle Oil 5½s'37 war	100½	100⅜
White Sew Mach 6s '40	100¼	100¼
White Sew Mach 6s '36 x-w	98½	98½
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	48¾	48
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102¾	102¾
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107¾	107¾
Youngstown 5s	100¼	100
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	84	84

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb 7	Feb 6
3½s '47	96.18	96.18	96.18	96.18	96.22
1st 4¼s '47-'52	100.3	100.3	100.1	100.1	100.3
1st 4¼s rg	99.28	99.28	99.28	99.28	99.30
4th 4¼s '38-'52	100.5	100.7	100.3	100.3	100.7
4th 4¼s rg	99.26	99.26	99.26	99.26	100.8
US 3¾s '47	97.24	97.24	97.24	97.24	
US 3¾s '56	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	
US 4s '54-'05	105	105.5	105	105.5	105.4
US 4¼s '52-'10	110	110	109.30	109.30	110.6

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point
For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	91½	91⅛
Antioquia 3rd 7s '57	92	92
Argentine 5½s '62	96¾	96¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	92⅛	91⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100⅜	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100⅜	100⅛
Argentine 6s '60	87⅞	87½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100⅛	100⅛
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100⅜	100
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100½	100½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 B	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100½	100½
Agr Mtg Bk 6s ct '48	88¼	88¼
Agr Mtg Bk 6s '47	88¼	88¼
Australia 4½s '57	87½	87¼
Australia 5s '55	95⅛	95⅜
Australia 5s '57	95	94½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102¾	102¾
Austria (Upper) 6½s rcts	87⅝	87⅝
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98½	98½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	96	96
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	92⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	100⅛	100
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	106⅜	106⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅜	108⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115¼	114⅞
Belgium (King) 8s '41	109¼	109¼
Bergen (City) 8s '45	112	112
Berlen (City) 6s '49	100½	100¼
Berlin 6s	91	90⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	98⅜	98⅜
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	93½	93⅛
Berlin Elev-(City) 6½s '51	93⅝	93⅛
Bogota (City) 8s '45	103½	102⅞
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	93½	93
Bolivia (Rep) 7s ct	90⅝	90½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	102⅜	102⅜
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100¼
Brazil (Cen Fd) 7s '52	100½	100½
Brazil 6½s '26	96¼	95⅝
Brazil 6½s '27	96¼	96
Brazil (US) 7½s '41	108¾	108¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	108⅜	108⅛
Bremen 7s '35	101¼	101
Brisbane 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Budapest (City) 8s '62	81½	80½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	93¾	93½
Bulgaria 7s '67	88¼	88¼
Bulgaria 7½s	97	89½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	99	99
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99
Can (Dom) 5s '21	100½	100
Can (Dom) 5s '52	105	105
Can (Dom) 5½s '28	100	100
Chile (Bank) ct 6s ct	92¼	91¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	97	97
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	99¼	98¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	93¼	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	93½	93¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	93	92¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	93¼	92⅝
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	102	102
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	44½	44⅛
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	95½	95½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	90	90
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	89½	89
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	89¾	89
Coph'n (City) 4½s '53	88¾	88¼
Coph'n (City) 5s '52	96	96
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ct	96½	96½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	97	97
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	101⅜	101¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103	103
Cundinamarca (Rep) 6½s	86½	86
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	109¾	109¾
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	109¾	109½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104½	104⅜
Dominic Rep 5½s 2nd '40	96	96
Dresden 7s '45	100½	100½
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '34	102⅝	102⅝
Est R R Co 7s '64	104½	104½
Fiat 7s '46 war	164½	162¼
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	98¾	98¾
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96	96
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	98½	98⅛
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	100½	100
Finnish A 6½s '54	97	97
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	105⅜	104¾
French (Rep) 7s '46	108¾	108¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	112⅞	112½
Germ 7s '49	107¼	107¼
Germ G E 6s '48	93⅜	93⅜
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	99¾	98½
Germ 7s '49	107½	107½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	90¼	90
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	87	87
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	86½	86
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	98¾	98¾
Germ G E 6s '48	93½	93½
Germ G E 6½s '40 ex-war	98½	98½
Graz 8s '54	101⅞	101⅞
Greek 7s '64	98¾	98
Greek 6s '68 rcts	86	85⅝
Hamburg 6s '46	95⅝	95
Hungary Mun 7s '46	91½	91½
Hseder Steel 6s ct	87⅞	87⅞
Hseder Steel 7s '46	81⅞	81½
Irish Free State 5s '60	96¾	96¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	94½	94½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	93⅞	93⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	97½	97½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	95	95
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101½	101½
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	92½	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101½	101½
Lyons (City) 6s '34	99½	99½
Lomb Elec 7s war	100⅝	100⅝
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100	100
Meridionale El 7s '57	96¼	96¼
Mex 4s small A '04	21	21
Mex 4s small A '10	20½	20¾
Minas Geraes 6½s	93	90
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 ex-war	90	90
Milan (City) 6½s '52	90½	89¾
Montecatin 7s '37 ex-

WORK, NOT DOLE, IS CRY OF IDLE BRITISH MINERS

(Continued from Page 1)

many unemployed. It was also alleged that men were being sent to new jobs without any guarantee of permanency, and that after a while they were left isolated and stranded. In the case of married men with families the housing shortage added to the difficulty, and the cost of lodgings was out of proportion to the wages earned.

The scheme was more successful so far as youths and single men were concerned. Training centers were established and many hundreds of these youths were placed in miscellaneous trades, garages, and so on, after receiving instruction in various crafts. On the whole, however, the results up to the beginning of this winter were disappointing, and the Government sought for new inducements. It was announced that special assistance would be given to local government authorities who desired to accelerate public works of various kinds.

Government Plan of Help

On condition that not less than 50 per cent of the workers needed were drawn from the distressed areas, the Government would give financial help. This would be for non-revenue-producing schemes: 70 per cent of the interest and capital redemption charges for 15 years, and 37½ per cent up to a further 15 years. For revenue-producing schemes 50 per cent of the cost up to a period of 15 years.

Here again difficulties quickly appeared. Some local authorities said trouble would arise if men were drawn from other areas while local men were left unemployed, and that an even greater obstacle was the inability to house a large number of strangers. Others took advantage of the offer, and by the end of January schemes involving an expenditure of nearly £2,000,000 had been submitted for approval. The latest effort of the Government is directed to the encouragement of married men to leave the mining areas by the provision of £100,000, from which grants up to £12, in addition to the expense of removing furniture may be made to married men who succeed in gaining new employment through the labor exchanges.

10,000 Miners Moved

A further sum of £20,000 for special work for miners in the Royal Parks in London has also been provided, and this will give employment to 700 men. In a radiocast address a week or two ago Sir John Cadman stated that altogether 10,000 persons had moved from the distressed areas since August, but these included a large proportion of girls and youths.

The first move of organized emigration was made last summer in a hurriedly devised scheme to send 8500 men to Canada for harvest work. In all the circumstances this scheme was more successful than might have been expected. There were some complaints about the conditions of work, but a large number of the men remained in Canada in the hope of settling down permanently.

Simultaneously the Government dispatched Lord Lovat, the Under-secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, on a tour of the dominions to discuss with the dominion governments schemes of mutual financial assistance to immigrants from the distressed areas. This effort also has proved to have severe limitations so far as married men are concerned, but it is hoped that it will be possible to send out in the spring some thousands of youths to work on farms in Canada and Australia.

Farm-Training Centers Opened

In preparation for this five or six farm-training centers have been opened. The Canadian arrangement is that the farmers who employ the immigrants will provide board and pay £26 a year, and that each boy who has saved £100, when he reaches the age of 21, will be given a loan grant by the Canadian Government to enable him to stock a holding, the loan to be repaid over a period of 25 years. Arrangements are also being made to organize more thoroughly the dispatch of older workers for this year's harvest operations, and in addition to these Government efforts, various voluntary emigration organizations, including the Church of England, Council of Empire Settlement, are giving special help to youths who wish to emigrate.

All these schemes, however, leave the major problem hardly touched. Public thought is concentrating on the need for a more fundamental national effort to create new employment and to place industry as a whole on a sounder basis.

Huge Loan Asked

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, England's greatest road authority, said that the vast amount of road construction necessary to cope with the growing motor traffic in the next 10 years should be put in hand now by means of a loan of £100,000,000. There is also strong advocacy for great land drainage schemes to improve cultivation, for a large extension of afforestation, and for an accelerated and extended housing and slum clearance program, all of which could only be undertaken by Government organization and financial aid.

It is held that as much as possible of the newly created work shall be on ordinary commercial lines, so that trade generally may be stimulated in a normal way. The great majority of the men and women have so far maintained a splendid pride and hope, and the universal cry is still that work and not charity is desired. This can only survive, however, if work is made available. The present year will be critical. Unless a great improvement in the situation is achieved by next fall the prospect for the succeeding winter would be distressing.

University of Washington Will Have Flying School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—The age-old expression, "Words took wings," was given literal significance at Olympia, the state capital, when, through the eloquence of Senator W. W. Conner, the state Senate passed, without a dissenting vote, a $50,000 appropriation to equip an aeronautics building at the University of Washington.

The measure was passed in advance of the regular appropriation bills to enable the university to take advantage of an offer from the Guggenheim Foundation for the Advancement of Aeronautics, to erect a $290,000 aviation building on the local campus.

House Sends Cruiser Bill to President

(Continued from Page 1)

Science Monitor said: "Worry or suspicion over the American cruiser program is quite unwarranted.

"Do not forget the spirit of the Washington conference, which was solemn and binding. Moreover it is apparent that the new program has no aggressive feature. These cruisers are intended primarily for the protection of overseas commerce.

"America's sea trade is steadily increasing, so naturally it must keep pace with the growing need for its protection."

"As to whether this action is going to affect Japan's program for the future I can say nothing for certain at the moment because the matter has not been considered yet. However, I do not support the general notion that Japan must build because other countries build.

"Defense is a relative problem but at the same time has its own independent aspects to be determined by multifarious factors such as geographical position, economic and political circumstances and so forth. Hence to conclude that Japan should be flurried and start a new program solely because of this new development is quite wrong.

"In this day and age when peace is the greatest concern of humanity we must set down the premise when we discuss affairs of the world that it is headed toward peace and co-operation instead of war and conflict. If we do that our outlook will be brighter."

American Naval Views Find Little Sympathy in France

PARIS (AP)—The passage of the cruiser bill by the American Senate evoked long editorials in both Le Temps and the Journal Des Debats. Little sympathy for America's claims as to her needs, especially in the matter of parity with Great Britain, was found in either article.

Both, however, accepted unquestioningly statements by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary; W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, and other British officials as to England's requirements, pacific intentions and superior sacrifices in the scrapping of warships.

The article in Le Temps said that the security requirements of Great Britain and the United States differed and that an absolute parity between the two navies constituted a false conception of equality.

England must now, in the opinion of Journal Des Debats, proceed to a new examination of the naval question. The paper conceded that the late lamented Anglo-French naval accord, as well as the breakdown of the tripartite conference at Geneva, provoked the American decision to increase its sea power.

Industry's Tide Setting South, Observer Finds

(Continued from Page 1)

1926 with its slump in prices would have "ruined" the South.

"While cotton is an important crop, it occupies only about one-fourth of the South's lands devoted to farming," Mr. Cole said. "The remaining three-fourths shows a greater diversity of crops than any other section of the country."

Half of Truck Crops

The South now furnishes about half of the commercial truck crops of the country, statistics indicate, proving that in recent years the area has not been putting all its eggs in the one basket of cotton.

"Prosperity in one section of the Nation is beneficial to the whole land," Mr. Brown said. "There is a tendency for each section to supply its own needs, and in the effort it creates a surplus which is another name for the creation of wealth. This surplus increases its purchasing power and brings it into the market for the products of other communities."

North Carolina, of all the southern states, has made the greatest economic progress in the past 15 years, Mr. Brown believes.

Citing instances here and there, from personal observation he spoke of the changing skylines of Houston and Dallas, Tex., of Shreveport, La., where the skyscraper has come for good; the growth of iron and coal industries at Birmingham, Ala., the tremendous artificial silk plant planned for Elizabethton, Tenn., the growth of orcharding in Georgia, North Carolina and the Southwest, the diversification of crops over the whole territory, and the improvement in farming which, for instance, has made the "great staked plain" of west Texas disappear under flourishing farms.

Australia Opens 11th Parliament

Premier Bruce in Control by Majority of 11—Air Plans Studied

CANBERRA, Aus. (AP) — Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General of Australia, on Feb. 6 formally opened the first session of the eleventh Parliament of the Commonwealth, the proceedings being characterized by traditional pomp and ceremony.

Stanley Bruce, Prime Minister and leader of the Nationalist Party, holds a coalition majority of 11 following the general elections last November. His speech from the throne foreshadowed repeal of the coastal shipping clauses of the Navigation Act and in place of these, protection by means of tariff provisions to vessels complying with the Australian standard of wages and living conditions. The question of how this might best be afforded has been referred to the tariff board.

It was also announced the tariff board has been asked to consider the financial provisions for carrying out the recommendations made by Sir John Salmond, British air marshal, for strengthening the air forces of the commonwealth.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c, sample free. F. C. GALE CO., 102 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

HARRIS TWEED—High class handwoven sports material; aristocrat of tweed for golf & outdoor wear, direct from makers; suit lengths by mail, postage paid; samples free. NEWALL, 320 Stornoway, Scotland.

REAL ESTATE

PASADENA SELECTED REAL ESTATE SALES RENTALS
MRS. MONTGOMERY, with DICKEY & COY
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137 North Marengo Ave. Tel. 7189

Pasadena Rentals
Complete lists of furnished or unfurnished houses with prices, descriptions and photographs mailed on request. Write your Requirements.
Dotten-Van Houten Co.
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
30 N. Los Robles Wakefield 2156

PASADENA — Beautiful 10-room Spanish home; best section; 3 baths; 2-car garage; choicest shrubbery, garden; lot 100x190; beautifully furnished; sell furnished or unfurnished; terms. Box H-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 1793 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMAN—Cleancut, ambitious; POLISHEM, for office buildings, hotels, banks, etc.; highly endorsed; guaranteed; large earnings; commission basis; opportunity in proportion to ability; house established 1887; give experience and reference. ENSIGN CO., 10703 Quebec Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

SERVICE BUREAUS

ADELINE M. ALVORD
Screen Writers Service Bureau
Established 1919
Original stories, talking picture material, short subjects given personal and constructive criticism according to individual needs; responsible sales service; information on request. 424 MARKHAM BLDG., HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST: M. S. 1904—Executive, research, analytical methods, products control, development and formulation of new products experience; excellent references including present employers; American; married. ALFRED KUNDERT, 11 N. Spooner St., Madison, Wis.

LOS ANGELES — Executive (35) desires connection as branch manager for eastern or northern concern or as office manager and accountant for local concern. Address F. J. B., 1153½ N. Union Avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cornelia Hotel Apartments, 641 O'Farrell St., Downtown—Newly renovated, Frigidaire, wall beds, 2, 3, 4 rooms furnished, steam heat, hot water, elevator and office service; $35 to $85 per month or weekly rates.

WAREHOUSE SPACE

WE have warehouse space to lease up to 50,000 square feet; good building; central location; Penna. siding; reasonable. THE KUTSCHBACH-McNALLY CO., Columbus, O.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

ART WORK

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Made and Remodeled
MARY STEELE
646 W. 125th St., New York City

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.) Overlooking Hudson. Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3½ acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

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SUBSTANTIAL MAN WANTED
OLD reliable manufacturer of a handsome new line of washing machines for the home has several opportunities for sound business men having at least $500.00 cash capital, plus a credit standing in their own home community which would enable them to secure co-operation of local banker or finance company in the handling of time payment paper. Thoroughly organized co-operation will be given aggressive men who wish to build a profitable business of their own. Exclusive franchises available in several states. Factory representative will arrange prompt interview with persons interested. Address Box D-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 904 Fox Building, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
Book of Knowledge, like new, $20. Write or call evenings, 1841 University Ave., New York, Apt. 1-E.

GIFT SHOP

THE MOTTO SHOP
UNUSUAL GIFTS, FRAMING, GREETING CARDS
70 W. 51st St. N. Y. C. Tel. Circle 3406

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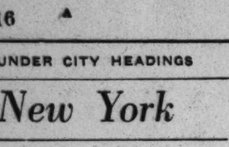

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: BARTOLOMÉ ESTEBAN MURILLO *(Moo-reel'-yo)*.

Where: Spain.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: One of the best known and liked of Spanish painters, examples of whose work are found in many museums of Europe and America. Reared in Seville, Murillo went north to Madrid where his contemporary, Velásquez, was then painting. Murillo studied at the Royal Galleries and in the galleries of the palace of the Escorial, under the inspiration of the art of Rubens, Titian, Vandyke and Velásquez.

Murillo's most brilliant and most productive period was from 1670-1680, a great many of his more important pictures having been executed for churches and other religious buildings of Seville. He left about 400 pictures. Perhaps the best known of them all is his "Immaculate Conception," which now hangs at the Louvre, in Paris, where countless thousands gaze with admiration at that glorious blue mantle of the Virgin.

A person desirous of studying the work of Murillo does well to go to his native Seville, where examples of it abound. Murillo's devotion to Spain never flagged. He clung to Spanish types, Spanish scenery, Spanish faces. His use of color is a striking feature of his work.

Odds and Ends

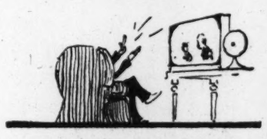
Mayfair

Mayfair, now one of London's exclusive residential districts, was a plot of land set aside by King Edward I as a fair ground. Society leaders of the day built houses near by in order to attend the May Fair licensed by King James II, and thus the district became the hub of the city's fashionable life.

Toronto Globe: It is hoped, muses the Montreal Star, not every one will observe Mr. Schwab's advice to laugh through one's failure. "The uproar on our golf links," it adds, "would be deafening."

The Accordion

The year 1827 witnessed the invention of the accordion.



FIRST TELEVISION DRAMA

The first play by television was radiocast by WGY of Schenectady, N. Y., in September of last year. It was a one-act drama entitled "The Queen's Messenger."

London Opinion: "Make breakfast as novel a meal as possible," advises a housekeeper. We suggest a daintily monogrammed roller-towel hung on the back of each chair for use during the grape fruit course.

Sydney Harbor

The depth of water at the Heads, the entrance to Sydney Harbor, is 80 feet and it is from 30 feet to 50 feet deep at the wharves, which are close to the business center of the city.

Portland Oregonian: The arrival of the first motorcar in a remote village anywhere has a double significance. The moment after the car arrives the place is no longer remote.

His Alma Mater

A Rhodes Scholarship has an annual value of $2000, and is tenable at any college in Oxford, the university of the founder, Cecil Rhodes.

Passing Show: A daily paper states that a new musical instrument combining a saxophone and bagpipes has been invented. That's not a musical instrument—it's a weapon.

Newspapers in Britain

Approximately 75,000,000 newspapers are sold every week in Great Britain. One hundred years ago less than 200,000 were sold weekly.

Border Cities Star: Poems concerning the beautiful snow, we imagine, are best enjoyed if the reader is munching oranges in a Florida citrus grove.

Swedish Subway

Sweden is building its first underground railway in Stockholm. The tunnel will extend beneath the capital's downtown section.

Detroit News: Are all the horn-blowers a toot ensemble?

The Wheat Crop

The three largest wheat-producing nations in the world last year were: United States, with 902,749,000 bushels; Canada, with 500,613,000, and India, with 289,781,000.

A Quotation for Today

THE higher life begins for us when we renounce our own will to bow before a divine law.—GEORGE ELIOT

What They Say

The Rev. John A. Vollenweider: "A spirit of good will, fair play, conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes is gradually taking the place of heartless exploitation and competition."

Dr. Frederick D. Niedermeyer: "Work has a pleasure value of much worth . . . children like best the toys that call not for mere observation but for self-activity."

Glenn Frank: "It is a common delusion that every new machine for travel and transportation has given man greater freedom and control in the business of getting about."

Dr. Joseph P. McComas: "To doubt is more difficult than to believe. And faith is more than acquiescence, more even than belief, for it is fixed and never wavers."

M. L. Wilson: "Accomplishment is the best antidote to that feeling that the house does not appreciate you. It is up to you whether you are promoted or not."

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What novel method does a North Carolina farmer use to get rid of the grass between his rows of strawberries? — *Random Ramblings*..... 20
2. How many legal holidays must every Chinese factory observe? — *Notes From Peiping*..... 20
3. How are historical events being utilized by silk manufacturers?—*Women's Enterprises Page* 20
4. What is the Domesday Book?—*One Minute Biographies*..... 20
5. What Cabinet officer served under McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft?—*Editorial Page Feature*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Discern

One who discerns shows keenness of perception, real ability to look at many things and to see the salient points or special characteristics of each. Although it has been said that in discerning one "distinguishes by differences," it is equally true that discernment may be a mental comparison of likenesses or an insight into mutual relations and tendencies.

The Latin verb *discernere* (*dis*, "apart," *cernere*, "to separate") means primarily "to separate, "but we have gone further in our conception of the word and attributed to one who can discern the faculty of discriminating between the false and the true—separating the real from the unreal.

To "see" is to perceive with the eyes either voluntarily or involuntarily; to "look" is voluntarily to try to see; to "discern" is consciously and conscientiously to perceive both with the eye and mentally.

One should accent the final syllable of dis-cern', *s* silent, *c* as *z*. Give *i* the sound as in *it*, *e* as *u* in *urn*.

"It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof."

"HOW ABOUT A LITTLE RIDE, GRANDPA?"

Herbert Photos

LET it be said to their shame that when poets are moved to sing of great developments from small beginnings, about all they can think of is the acorn-oak episode. Now the tortoise does some important growing, himself. And think of all the tone and meter wrapped up in the name of this variety, Ga-la'-pa-gos! Grandpa here has grown and grown until it takes hay scales to register his 350 pounds. But once he looked like the nervy little fellow who, although he has passed his first anniversary, weighs less than four ounces. Both are of the Galapagos variety; that is, natives of the Galapagos Islands down on the equator, off Ecuador. They are quite happy, however, in the New York Zoological Gardens.

The Children's Corner

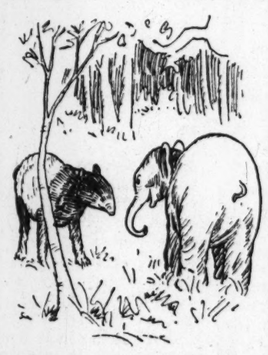
Sunset Stories

Huttee Boy and the Tapir

HUTTEE BOY twirled his trunk, wagged his head, and flapped his ears as he trotted through the Jungle, saying to himself:

Diggledy diggle, diggledy dig.
Elephants' ears are bigger than big;
Elephants trunks are longer than long,
That is the end of Huttee Boy's song.

"Humph! Who wants ears bigger than big? And who wants a trunk longer than long?" said a voice behind him.



"Come to the River and I Will Show You Something Really Wonderful," Said Huttee Boy.

Huttee Boy stopped short and turned around. He stopped so suddenly that the creature behind him almost bumped into him. They met nose to nose, or trunk to trunk. And how they stared at each other! For each thought the other the strangest creature he had ever seen.

"Who are you? asked Huttee Boy.

"I am a tapir. Who are you?" the other replied.

"Oh, everybody knows me. I am Huttee Boy, a baby elephant."

"Well, I don't know you," said the tapir. "Your trunk is much longer than trunks need be. And your ears are much too large."

"But your trunk is not finished yet, and your ears have only begun," said Huttee Boy. "And why is the front half of you black and the rear half white?"

Replied the tapir: "My trunk is neat and short, my ears are big enough to hear with. And what could be more stylish than a coat of black and white?"

"You can't do this," said Huttee Boy, reaching to the top of a tree with his trunk and plucking some ripe bananas. "And you can't do this," fanning himself with his big elephant ears.

The tapir sighed: "That is wonderful, just wonderful!"

Huttee Boy wagged his head and said: "That is nothing. Come to the river and I will show you something really wonderful."

At the river he filled his long elephant trunk with water and gave the tapir a shower bath.

Again the tapir sighed: "That is wonderfuller than wonderful. Elephants are much more wonderful than tapirs. Oh, dear, my trunk is no good at all and my ears won't flap. And my black and white coat is queer."

Tears trickled down the short trunk of the tapir and splashed on the ground.

"Never you mind," said Huttee Boy. "I like your black and white coat, now that I am used to it. Your ears are big enough for any use. When I flap mine, I am just showing off. And when you want bananas from the top of a tree, or want to be sprayed with water from the river, you have only to ask me. I am your friend."

Then they went off through the Jungle together singing:

Diggledy diggle, diggledy dig.
Tapirs have ears just as big as big;
Tapirs have trunks just as long as long,
This is the end of the tapir's song.

"I don't think much of that as poetry," observed Huttee Boy.

"Nor I," agreed the tapir. "But it makes sense, and that is what counts."

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Magic Sentences published Jan. 29:

Handel, Bach, Chopin, Rossini, Weber, Gluck, Verdi.

Answer to Flower Puzzle published Jan. 30:

Tulip, peony, pansy, poppy, aster, daisy.

Q. Why need you never be hungry at the seaside?

A. Because you can eat the sand which is (sandwiches) there.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Well," I said to Jerry this morning, "how do you like living in the city by this time?"
"Oh," he replied, "it's all right, only I do miss the old meadow and the big cornfields - They are such wonderful places to ramble around."
That gave me an idea and I said, "Speaking of rambling - I know a good place for that!"
And off we galloped to the big park.
And after we had traveled up and down and around it for an hour or two of Jerry had to admit it was about as fine a place to ramble as anyone could wish to have!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Street Cleaners

Norfolk, Va.

HAMPTON BOULEVARD, which runs from the Naval Operating Base to this city, is much traveled, and many motorists have not hesitated to dump their rubbish on the highway. But 13 housewives of Norfolk, vexed at the sight of old papers, bags, discarded lunch and candy boxes and other rubbish along what should be a beautiful boulevard, recently decided to set a good example, and set to work.

Each donned a blue smock and a red bandana. Then, armed with long sticks with nails in the end, and accompanied by 13 Boy Scouts, similarly accoutered, they set out to clean up the rubbish.

They divided into groups of two or three, and each group had its own section to clear. The chauffeur of the leader drove up and down the line distributing gunny sacks as they were needed, and collecting the filled ones, which he brought to a selected spot, where the débris was burned under the supervision of a fireman.

At the end of two hours more than 40 gunny sacks had been filled with papers, empty bottles, boxes and other rubbish—and the boulevard presented a greatly improved appearance.

In answer to a question as to what it was all about, one of them answered, "We can do no more than set a good example and get others interested." And thus began a movement to give Norfolk a thorough house cleaning and add to its fair name.

He Remembered

WHEN a group of school children came home several days in succession with apples, one of the mothers inquired where and how they got them, says a contribution from Mrs. C. C. C., Marshall, Mich. The reply was that "a nice man left a pile of apples for them every day." Upon investigation it was found that an elderly man who had not forgotten his own school days, instead of warning children from an apple tree in his yard, picked a number of the apples and placed them where the children could help themselves on their way home.

In Lighter Vein

Scratch the Match!

A certain Rugby team has as secretary and treasurer a nonplayer who does not understand the game very well.

On the eve of a game with a neighboring team he received a wire, "Please scratch ground very hard" (the postal authorities ignoring any such things as commas).

The secretary took the telegram to the captain and said, quite seriously: "You know, if we do that we'll mess up our pitch."—*Tit-Bits* (London).

Judge

You can't keep a good picnicker down.

Early Diplomacy

Dorothy had been unsuccessful in persuading her mother to purchase the little glass, candy-filled automobile displayed by the fruit vendor on the train, and mother had said: "No more candy today!"

In the afternoon mother relented a little, and purchased a bar of milk chocolate. Dorothy at once piped up:

"You said you were not going to buy me any candy today!"

"Perhaps I bought this for myself," hedged mother.

"Oh, mother," eagerly cried Dorothy, "won't you buy yourself that little glass automobile, too?"

"Keep Your Money"

A certain suburban train was late almost every day. However, this day it was on time, and a commuter was so delighted that he presented the conductor a $10 bill.

The conductor asked what it was for, and on being told replied: "My good man, keep your money; this is yesterday's train!"

Her Opinion

Little Betty (who is proudly acquiring many new "big" words): "Oh! mother, look! There goes Jeannette with the dogma."

Mother: "Jeannette! With the dogma! Whatever do you mean, Betty?"

Betty: "Why, she's got the sweetest little puppies!"

Schoolboy Howlers

After terrific struggles, the freshman finally finished his examination paper, and then, at the end, wrote:

"Dear Professor: If you sell any of my answers to the funny papers, I expect you to split fifty-fifty with me."—*Life*.

His Own?

"Your gentleman friend must be very wealthy."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, I've seen him at several formal affairs, and each time he's had on a different tuxedo."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1929 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

France and the Monroe Doctrine

AN INTERESTING debate took place recently in the French Chamber of Deputies, which included a discussion of the Monroe Doctrine. The occasion for this discussion was the interpellation by M. Lémery, Deputy from Martinique, in regard to the foreign policy of the Government. Speaking as a representative of a territory lying in the Western Hemisphere, he declared that the people of the French Antilles "resented as an injury certain demands which had been formulated, under the name of the Monroe Doctrine, by the American press having the future annexation of the French Antilles in view."

Apparently M. Lémery referred to the suggestion made by some American newspapers that the United States accept the French possessions in the Caribbean in return for canceling the French debt. He also declared that the French Antilles had been disturbed at the acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine reservations by France in its recent arbitration treaty with the United States. His final criticism was that the Bolivia-Paraguay dispute over the Grand Chaco had been settled, not by the League of Nations, but by the Pan-American Conference.

In reply, Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, ignored all of these criticisms except the last. Here he was emphatic in stating that the League of Nations had performed its duty in regard to the settlement of the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. He declared that the parties to this dispute had paid attention to the League telegrams and had ceased fighting; and that the League of Nations had no desire whatever to compete with any other organization capable of settling the dispute by peaceful means. The Pan-American Arbitration Conference, composed of jurists and experts, was the best possible body to assume jurisdiction over such a dispute. No one, he declared, who read the telegrams sent by Bolivia and Paraguay to the League Council, could say that the League of Nations was only a European body. He closed by saying that the Pact of Paris had not brought into being the Monroe Doctrine, nor had it done injury to the League. "Far from arousing an antagonism between the United States and Europe, the Pact of Paris had produced a new bond of union."

It would not be ungenerous to say that in this debate M. Briand won the victory. The cooperation of the League Council and of the Pan-American Arbitration Conference in bringing to a peaceful end the Fort Vanguardia incident is a happy precedent which undoubtedly will be followed in the future. As long as such co-operation can freely take place, it is difficult to see the basis for the apprehensions of certain Europeans in regard to the Monroe Doctrine.

"Jills of All Trades"

THAT women have in a score of years added to their accepted work of homekeeping a sheaf of other occupations in office, store and factory is familiar enough; but that women may be pursuing such professions as deep-sea diver, steeplejack, telegraph line repairer or captain of a river steamboat is an idea fresh enough to arrest the thought. According to an article, "Jills of All Trades," in the current Ladies' Home Journal, it is, however, a fact that certain women throughout the United States are doing these and other things equally unusual for women of even this age. For instance, while heading up a dress-designing department might be naturally considered a woman's field, yet when the "clients" are some seventy-five elephants and as many camels of a great circus, who must be decked out for the parades, the matter ceases to be a commonplace.

This is one of the more curious occupations. There are other sorts, more interesting, perhaps, in the light of social history. In Brooklyn, N. Y., is, so far as known, the world's only woman deep-sea diver—a dauntless worker who has proved her ability in some extraordinarily knotty salvaging jobs. An Oklahoma woman owns and operates her own oil well-drilling business. In California is a woman steeplejack, working with her husband. In Long Island an electric welder plies her torch in an airplane factory. The United States Geological Survey employs a woman who draws fossils and other specimens as an aid to oil and mineral prospectors. Down on the Mississippi the steamer Natchez, running between New Orleans and Vicksburg, is captained by a woman.

These "Jills of all trades" are among the pioneers. Their dauntless trail-blazing cannot but arouse admiration. In following the occupation which especially attracted or opened up for them they play a definite part in breaking down traditional barriers that have hemmed women within arbitrary fields of endeavor. The first women policemen, taxi drivers, forest rangers did likewise. Back in Dr. Johnson's century the first woman novelist of worth did her part.

The trend is patently toward greater freedom, broader opportunity for women and—more interesting women. Even those who cry out that the home is being deserted cannot deny that women are more alert and show more intelligent purpose than in the past. What woman would wish to go back? The trail ahead, whatever may lie along it, is rich in unfoldment. So far, the majority of women have chosen the occupation of homemaker—and may they continue to do so; while the minority have pioneered to good effect in work for which it is possible they were more fitted. Each to her best endeavor! The "Jills of all trades," no matter what sent them pioneering into their professions, are planting signposts for women travelers along the way.

Special Session Plans

WITH the approach of the time when the transfer of the Administration in Washington is to take place, and with the definite announcement that a special session of Congress will be called by President-elect Hoover soon after his inauguration, interest centers in the program which will be outlined and in what legislation will be proposed. The recent conferences between Senator Smoot and Mr. Hoover in Miami seem to have resulted in a satisfactory agreement as to the agenda of the coming session. It is understood, of course, that the business to be taken up is that only which is deemed of such immediate importance as to demand the convening of Congress in extraordinary session.

First on the list, quite naturally, is the matter of legislation designed to insure better economic conditions in agriculture. The enactment of a relief measure is practically assured, as is the form which it will assume. The apparent intention is to make available any needed sum to finance systems of co-operative marketing and to provide satisfactory loans when and where needed. But it is just as definitely the purpose of those who will have part in proposing this legislation to discourage any effort to provide for price fixing in any form. Even the advocates of the discredited McNary-Haugen bill have come to the realization that this plan is unsound and uneconomic.

The tariff, too, promises to demand attention. Many advisers and many ready counselors stand prepared to lend their assistance in the preparation of new or amended schedules. It is insisted by some of these that no satisfactory plan of farm relief can be devised without adjusting tariff duties so that direct benefits will accrue to agriculture. The correctness of this view has not been established to the satisfaction of all experts, or even to the satisfaction of all thoughtful laymen. There are complexities and interlocking considerations which prevent an easy or ready solution of the problems involved. The indirect benefits which should flow to the farms as a result of protected industries have not always been realized, possibly because of defects in marketing and distributing agencies which a better system of co-operative marketing might correct.

So, perhaps, instead of shaping the tariff to agriculture, it may be found easier and simpler to adapt agriculture to the tariff by increasing the buying opportunities and the buying power of the consuming public, with equal benefits to the producing farmer.

Where Victory Rests

MANY Americans will thank A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, for his thoughtful discussion of prohibition in the current Atlantic Monthly. Without accepting all his conclusions, one may recognize the lucidity and value of his analysis of the present situation and his clarification of problems that must be faced and solved if conditions are to be improved. While believing that he overemphasizes difficulties—and thereby gives no help to those who would overcome them—one can still applaud his desire that the difficulties be recognized and appraised.

His argument is that national prohibition, like Civil War reconstruction, was swept into force by a wave of war-time enthusiasm "regardless of actual conditions and obstacles"; that so long as "the public does not regard buying liquor for personal consumption as a crime," enforcement will be difficult or impossible; and that the disparity between the law and a very vocal section of public sentiment is causing lawbreaking and corruption which he evidently considers could be remedied by a return to local or state option.

The contention that national prohibition was essentially an emotional by-product of the war loses much weight in face of the fact that it came only after years and years of failure in experiments with the very systems of local control Dr. Lowell now offers as his only definite proposal for improvement. Prohibition admittedly is not a complete success today, but those who would displace it must hold out something better than a retreat to discredited methods. Nor will impartial judges accept any assumption which implies that, because prohibition is contemporary with an increase in drinking and lawlessness among certain elements, it is therefore the sole cause of them. Changing social codes must be considered in any just appraisal of present conditions.

Dr. Lowell hits upon a manifest difficulty in the enforcement of prohibition when he contrasts "acts universally considered immoral and those which are not generally so regarded, but in the interest of the common welfare are forbidden by legislation," and adds:

> Laws dealing with acts of the latter class which involve obvious danger to others are easily enforced, because everyone has an interest that his neighbors should not put him or his property in peril; but this is not true where the effect on other people is remote or not potent.

But the effect of drinking is often less remote and more potent than it appears, and with the increasing interdependence of society there is a growing recognition of that fact. Every motorist scrapes fenders with the menace of liquor, while to the wife and children of the drunkard it is always near at hand. The family bereaved by the act of a drunken driver finds it potent, and even the father who would drink himself regards the effect of his son's imbibing as anything but remote.

Dr. Lowell points to abuses arising from a divergence between a law he does not deny is favored by the majority and an opinion held by a minority. He sees one remedy—a change in the majority's law; he disregards another possibility—a change in the minority's opinion. Such a "defeatist" attitude merely lends comfort to forces which resist any attempt to reduce the consumption of alcohol, but the great influence of Harvard's president could be wielded in a genuine educational effort which would lead thoughtless and ignorant violators into willingness to support prohibition. Emphasizing the demonstrated benefits of abstinence and law observance will do more to reconcile law and opinion than will stressing the supposed necessity of compromise with self-indulgence and law defiance. Many men have enlarged their happiness by abandoning intoxicants, proving to themselves that no true enjoyment is found in drink. It is the spreading of this knowledge which must be relied on to furnish that public support necessary for the complete success of any system of liquor traffic regulation. In society's, as in the individual's, solution of this problem, victory is the reward not of surrender, but of overcoming.

Why Not a National Police?

THE wider use of the radio should offer a valuable adjunct to criminal detection, and the project now before the Legislature of Massachusetts to enable its state police to link every city and town in a network of low-wave transmission is a much-needed pioneer step in the further modernization of police facilities throughout the United States. While the concerted effort of the American bar to improve the administration of criminal law should in no way be minimized, the problem of detecting a criminal is equally urgent.

Two chief deterrents to crime are certainty of detection and certainty of conviction, and it is today generally agreed that, if the former is to be attained, a more effective co-ordination between the police organizations of the states and of the communities within the states is necessary. The project which will give to the Massachusetts police almost instantaneous communication will make that State one of the first to employ the speed of the radio to outdistance the motor bandit—a project which should prove an effective instrument in co-ordinating and quickening police activity.

One barrier which has thus far blocked any comprehensive unity within the American police system is that the state police, being autonomous within their own boundaries, are unable freely to cross state lines. The police of the different states also have no regular facilities of close co-operation. In consequence, as the National Crime Commission has repeatedly pointed out, there is an astounding lack of any adequate criminal statistics. The National Crime Commission has reached the conviction that this lack is a formidable handicap to criminal detection, and therefore has proposed that each state establish a bureau of criminal identification and a bureau of criminal statistics in order to facilitate the interchange of reliable police information.

It is likely that the time may not be far distant when it will be wise to develop a definite federal police system which will link the personnel as well as the methods of the state organizations more intimately. Such a system could be one of national supervision with local control—a balance which would preserve the rights of the states but still obtain an effectual unification. It is the close co-ordination of the national police work which has been an important factor in bringing the British and continental police systems to their present high standard of efficiency.

A Niche for the Harmonica

JUST as the city dweller finds in a window flower box an expression of love for the beautiful, so does the small boy, and sometimes the boy not so small, find in a harmonica, or mouth-organ, a vehicle for his musical talent. To concertgoers, accustomed to the masterly technique and finesse of a symphony orchestra, the mouth-organ may be a thing of contempt, but to many a boy it is all-sufficing. It heartens him on his errand, puts rhythm into his step, and although it has sunk to the level of the pavement artist, it has also risen to the heights as a companion to the sailor at sea.

It is well to remember these facts in searching for an explanation of the popularity of the mouth-organ. Popular it is. Germany alone exports 50,000,000 mouth-organs every year. But it does not propose to stop there. A huge trust has been completed in Berlin, by which it is intended not only to control the mouth-organ market but also to increase the demand for the instrument to which the ingenuity of the boy has given such range and variety. The fact is important to the United States, since it is Germany's best customer, taking 40 per cent of the whole output.

It would be idle to pretend that the mouth-organ comes into any other than the lower brackets of music. But it would be equally unwise to put it down as a mere toy. Many a boy whose career has been hewn out of the rock of classical music has made his start on a mouth-organ, and has found in its somewhat crude arrangement an opportunity for self-expression which otherwise might have been denied him. All men do not sing. Some play. To some the memory of their first adventure into music with a mouth-organ is still green, and to them the mouth-organ will remain an instrument which, while lowly, is not necessarily low.

Editorial Notes

What is fame? With President Coolidge, President-elect Hoover, former Governor Smith and Colonel Lindbergh all within Florida's borders on the same day recently, some residents found much more interest in the gathering of experts from all corners of the country to compete in the National Horseshoe Pitching Championship.

Alice in Wonderland scores another social triumph. She rivals her meeting with the Jabberwock, the Boojum and the Snark by receiving over 112,000 people in New York's public library, clad in her original manuscript, ensconced in a glass case.

Headline: "Prince Cheers Miners in Distressed Area." Anyone who has ever watched the Prince of Wales receiving the acclaim of throngs knows that he prefers to do the cheering.

If it takes "ten tailors to make a man," how many men does it take to make a tailor?

The Pact of Paris and After

BEING THE DIARY OF A POLITICAL PILGRIM. FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

THE ratification of the Pact of Paris by the Senate of the United States is the outstanding contribution to the cause of international peace which has been made since the inauguration of the League of Nations in 1920. For the first time in history it brings under a single treaty all the great nations into line for the preservation of peace and the prevention of war.

Before the World War international law recognized that war was the natural and inevitable method of settling international disputes if diplomatic methods failed. The sufferings of the World War, however, raised a sincere longing in the thoughts of the belligerent peoples that the 1914-18 struggle should be the last world war and should be a "war to end war." The general triumph of democracy at the end of it was the first step forward, for it made the ideals of the peoples, as opposed to the interests of the dynasties, the dominant force in international affairs.

The first stage was the drawing up of the Covenant of the League of Nations, under President Wilson's inspiration, at the Paris Peace Conference. According to the Covenant the nations agreed to meet once a year at Geneva to discuss their common affairs, to set up a Court of International Justice at The Hague, to submit any dispute in which they were engaged to investigation and report by the Council of the League during a period of nine months before they resorted to war, and to take economic "sanctions" against any state which went to war without submitting its dispute to such investigation.

The League was the first attempt ever made by the nations of the world to substitute constitutional and pacific methods of dealing with international problems for the old warlike methods. Like other first attempts it had its weaknesses. The Covenant did not "outlaw" war altogether, it only compelled resort to impartial investigation first. It was too much entangled with the peace treaty and the internal affairs of Europe. There was, for a time, some doubt about the meaning of some of its clauses.

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The Covenant, therefore, did not receive universal indorsement. The United States rejected it along with the Treaty of Versailles in 1920. Russia refused to join what it regarded as a capitalist organization. Some of the South American states turned away. The League, however, managed to establish itself. It has dealt successfully with the post-war difficulties of Europe. Germany joined it after Locarno. It now has no rival as an organism for international conference.

The events of 1920, however, left the world divided. There was, thereafter, no common movement for peace. The League functioned in Europe. The Washington Conference settled the affairs of the Pacific. The United States reverted to its traditional policy of neutrality elsewhere. Russia held itself aloof. The effect of this division has been shown in the constant failure of the disarmament conferences. Because there was no unity and no agreement as to how peace was to be assured, every nation, in fact, continued to rely upon armaments.

Yet reliance upon armaments alone spells war. For no nation can make itself secure by means of armaments except by making its neighbors insecure. For instance, it is impossible for both Great Britain and the United States to gain perfect security for their own sea-borne traffic by means of navies. Security can come only from each being supreme everywhere, which is an impossibility. Hence the Geneva failure and subsequent recriminations.

Then suddenly came the Briand-Kellogg proposal for a universal peace pact. Out of the blue it came, a proposal for a new approach to the problem of world peace. "Let us," it said, "leave on one side the controversial questions of the machinery by which international disputes shall be settled and the still more controversial question of what ought to be done with outlaw states. Let us first of all agree that we will depose war from the lawful status it has hitherto enjoyed. Let us renounce it altogether as an instrument of national policy and pledge ourselves only to use pacific methods."

Whatever governments and officials felt, public opinion jumped at the idea. After all these years of frustrated longings for an assured ending of war which never came, here was a fresh start. There was never any question of the response which the idea of the treaty for the renunciation of war received from the people. The treaty was signed in Paris amid general acclamation. But the real question was, "Would the Senate of the United States ratify it?" That has now been done and the other ratifications will follow automatically.

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The ratification of the Pact of Paris does two absolutely vital things. First, it once more brings the United States actively into the work of achieving international peace. It does not commit it to European entanglements, or to any particular mode of procedure, or to taking sanctions against anybody. But it commits it to associating itself actively with the rest of the world in the search for peace, and ends the period of "isolation" or neutrality which began in 1920. And, as world peace is obviously impossible without the co-operation of the strongest powers in the world, that is a vital step forward. Then it starts the peace movement itself on a new and better line. It recognizes that the root of the problem is not merely machinery for international intercourse and conciliation, but the "outlawry" or "delegalization" of war itself. There will clearly be no ending of war upon earth until the nations establish in the international sphere exactly the same rule as obtains within every civilized state, that the use of violence is absolutely prohibited and recourse to pacific modes of settlement is thereby compulsory on all.

The Kellogg pact does not establish the pacific machinery such as already exists at Geneva. It does not provide a police force to make wrongdoers obey the law. But for the first time in history it sets forth the only basis upon which it can ever be possible to end war, and it binds the nations to build their future policy upon it. If the nations sincerely set out in the right direction, who can doubt that they will be led, in due time, to take those further steps which will be necessary to convert the faith which is embodied in the pact into an international constitution which will effectively end war and secure justice and freedom and peace as the birthright of all righteous peoples?

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

THAT the Fascist Government is determined to organize in a highly efficient manner the various sports activities of the Nation as a whole may be gathered from the instructions recently issued by Augusto Turati, the secretary of the Fascist Party. The main object of these instructions is to bring the athletic training of the young more directly under the control of the Government and in particular of the "Opera Nazionale Balilla" (the young Fascists' organization). In the case of children up to fourteen years the Balilla movement exercises this control to the exclusion of all other organizations, which are bound to place at its disposal any playing fields and recreation rooms under their charge. The Balilla organization is also to control the "generic" physical education of youths, and subsequently the militia that of its members between fourteen and seventeen years. In the case of these two categories, however, the specialized training is intrusted to the Italian National Committee for Olympic Games. The committee must see that all who take part in games, and so forth, organized by it are regularly inscribed members of the Balilla. Popular games are transferred from the control of the Olympic Games Committee to that of the Dopolavoro Organisation, and the Italian Light Athletics Federation (with which is now incorporated the Women's Athletic Federation) is required to organize games and competitions for those unsuccessful in previous competitions, and in general to encourage sports among the masses by arranging matches and other "events."

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During the last few weeks there have been some changes in the Rome press. Two newspapers, the Brillante and the Lavoro d'Italia, have ceased publication, and two new journals, the Lavoro Fascista and the A e Z (a most curious title for a daily political paper) have made their appearances in the capital. Altogether, eleven daily newspapers are published in Rome. There are three morning newspapers, Il Messaggero, Il Popolo di Roma and A e Z; two midday papers, Il Piccolo and Il Tevere, and six evening journals, namely, La Tribuna, Il Giornale d'Italia, Il Corriere d'Italia, Il Lavoro Fascista, L'Impero and L'Italie (in French), in addition to L'Osservatore Romano, the official organ of the Vatican. The morning and midday newspapers publish only one edition, but most of the evening papers have two editions: the first comes out between 4 and 5 p. m., and the second and last edition is generally issued at about 7 p. m. No newspapers are allowed to be published between Sunday noon and Monday noon, and this order is very strictly enforced.

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Foreign tourists have often complained that under the Fascist régime existence in Rome and other Italian cities is rather dull, adding that if the authorities wished to encourage the foreign tourist traffic they should provide more amusements and attractions for them. This complaint seems to have reached the ear of Mario Carli, the editor of the extremist Fascist newspaper L'Impero, who recently devoted an editorial to the subject. We admit, he says, that foreigners in Italy are "bored," but we do so with the greatest satisfaction. If previous governments considered the tourist trade as an important factor in the economic life of the Nation, we Fascists take a different view of the matter. We think that those who have invested their money in the tourist trade could make larger profits by investing their capital in any of the new schemes launched by the Fascist Government. Of the two classes of foreign visitors, the poorer tourist is of little economic benefit, while the wealthy visitor is not only pretentious, but generally aggressive, and seems to regard the whole of Italy as his own property. We Fascists have always opposed the tourist industry; we have often declared that it dishonored us and that we can be quite happy without it. "Today," the article in question read, "not only do we snap our fingers at profits acquired through those who are enamored of Italy, but we feel far better alone in our own home, without hearing any longer all the barbarous accents and exotic pronunciations which once suffocated us. . . . We want to make Italy again a great nation, but in order to be great it is necessary to seek isolation in meditation, in 'savagery,' and in silent labor."

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To commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the day when Arturo Toscanini first conducted an opera at La Scala Theater of Milan a committee was formed in the Lombard city with the object of collecting the necessary funds for a foundation to be named after the great conductor and to be devoted to the benefit of the children of the musicians of the La Scala orchestra. The collection has already reached the sum of 600,000 lire, and it is hoped to raise a still larger sum. The thirtieth anniversary of Signor Toscanini's connection with La Scala Theater was, moreover, celebrated by a special performance of "Die Meistersinger," the same opera which he conducted for the first time at La Scala thirty years ago. There were many in the audience who still remembered Signor Toscanini, when he made his first appearance on the podium of La Scala and conducting the opera by heart, without a score. The special performance was attended by several princes of the royal family, by the Minister of Public Instruction, on behalf of the Italian Government, and by representatives of all the musical academies of Italy and by those of Berlin and Zurich.

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The discovery of a baby's bottle during a recent excavation in an Etruscan tomb shows that Etruscan babies were fed in much the same way as many babies of the twentieth century. The only difference seems to be that the Etruscan feeding bottle was considerably larger than those now in use, and that inside the former bottle there was a little ball of a hard material placed apparently to facilitate its washing. The bottle has two openings, a small one adapted to the size of a baby's tiny mouth and a large opening by which it could be filled. Near the bottle were found a few domestic utensils and some toys, among which was a small plow.

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Much satisfaction has been felt in Italy at the announcement of the recovery of the masterpiece known as "The Adoration of the Child Jesus," painted by Tintoretto, and of five other valuable paintings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, of which all trace had been lost since the war. The six paintings disappeared from Belluno when the Austro-Hungarian troops were forced to withdraw from the occupied Italian territory in 1918, and all the efforts of the Austrian Government to find the lost paintings and return them to their lawful owners failed. It now appears that all the six pictures were given for restoration to the painter Herr Richter-Bienenthal of Prague, who promptly informed the Austrian authorities. The paintings, belonging to the Upper Italian and to the Venetian Schools, represent the "Burial of Christ," "Jupiter and Danae," a beautiful flower piece, "Hercules at the Crossway," and "Hercules and Omphale."

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

$26,000,000,000 in Loans

AT A meeting of the Conference on International Finance, Dr. Max Winkler, vice-president of Bertron, Griscom & Co., Inc., estimated that the United States has lent abroad $26,000,000,000, and is continuing to make these loans at the rate of $2,000,000,000 a year. These are immense figures, but we have become too accustomed to long strings of ciphers in international finance to be disturbed, and Dr. Winkler adds his voice to those of many competent economists who speak reassuringly.

Indeed, Dr. Winkler suggests very plainly that, apart from profits to be had in the loans as loans, they have been vastly important in maintaining our industrial development. It is a commonplace, of course, that foreign loans are largely the lending of goods in trade. When we make loans abroad, we do not usually lend money in any form; we make it possible for the borrowers to obtain materials of one kind or another on long-term credits. It follows that the granting of such immense loans as we have made must be reflected in our trade balance. Dr. Winkler reports—and he judges it to be more than a mere coincidence—that our investments abroad, political and commercial, are almost exactly equal in the last fifteen years to the excess of our exports over our imports. In other words, it turns out that in the last fifteen years, as Dr. Winkler reports the figures, we have lent to the balance of the world the difference between what we sold and the smaller amount that we bought.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Exactly!

A REPORT prepared at Yale makes $15,000 a fair salary for a professor with twenty-five years of experience. This would seem to imply the revolutionary doctrine that an experienced professor is worth as much as a successful football coach.—*Boston Transcript.*